THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1823. No. 11.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN;
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

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Pittsburgh, July 11. 6m6t.

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For the Company.
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Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that they have appointed Monday the 18th day of August next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and show cause if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.

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Jeremiah M'Donald,
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Of said City, Grocer.
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Of said City, Bricklayer.
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Of Pitt Township, Farmer.
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Of St. Clair Township, late Constable.
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Of St. Clair Township, Farmer.

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The following Recommendations have been politely furnished of the three last works.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

By Rev. Mr. BRUCE, *Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy* —*Rev. Mr.* BLACK, *Professor of Ancient Languages* —*and Rev.* E. P. SWIFT, *Professor of Logic and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, in the Western University of Pennsylvania.*

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1823.

Mr. Loomis,

SIR—At your request we have examined Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas; Morse and Son's School Geography and Atlas; and Goodrich's History of the U. States; and are convinced that a greater favor could scarcely be done to the youth of the western country than to put into their hands these excellent works. In schools, historical reading should accompany geographical research, that while the mind is making exertions to recollect particular positions on the globe, it may remember also the events which took place among them.

The small Geography of Woodbridge is most admirably calculated to make the learner travel over the face of his map, and to make him examine, compare, and recollect, to be expert in his answers; and with a becoming attention it will crown him with complete success. It has a treasure of knowledge, but as the gold in the mine is not got without digging, so its author has wisely presumed to claim the industry of the student, and to make him intelligent and acquainted with the world, only through those means which, sharpening his intellect and cultivating his powers, are preparatory to more advanced studies.

The Morses' Geography proclaims that its authors have made great improvements in the present edition. The former editions were excellent, but the present, in our opinion, very far surpasses any compend of geography of its size that is to be obtained. The variety, and the accuracy of the Geographical knowledge that it exhibits, is truly a delightful feast even to the intelligent. To boys of ten or twelve years of age, it will present such a view of the world as must be extremely useful and never can be effaced.

Goodrich's History of the United States has several striking excellencies. The distinction of the more important events and topics in a larger letter, is a wise and kind arrangement for the young scholar. The narrative is besides lively, lucid and impartial. We do not know any family of little books that have, all about the same time, made their appearance in our part of the country, with so much good sense, plain manners, and countenances that tell that they must do good.—At your request we have sent you our opinion of them; but we think any recommendation of them quite unnecessary. They will soon be known; though not sooner than they deserve.

With much respect, Sir,
We have the honor to be
Your humble and obedient servants,
(Signed,) ROB'T. BRUCE,
JOHN BLACK,
E. P. SWIFT.

N. B. We have seen no school atlasses so finely executed.

By Rev. Joseph Stockton, A. M. Author of the Western Calculator, &c.

As school books, I consider them of the *first rate*, each possessing in an unusual degree all the requisites for a book designed for young scholars. The authors, by combining the operations of memory and *judgment* in the attainment of knowledge, and at the same time, presenting this knowledge in a natural and connected system, appear to me, to have left nothing more to be expected or even desired, either in the plan or execution of their books.

Both the Atlasses are finished in a style of neatness and accuracy superior to any of the kind I have ever seen.

[July 25.—3t.]

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for

County Compissioner.

I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,
Thomas Baird, Sr.

EDUCATION.

WALTER SCOTT,

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens, that he has considerably altered the plan of instruction in his Academy, by the introduction of new and much approved elementary books; among which are *Woodbridge's Geography, Butler's History, Blair's Universal Preceptor*, and *Lavoisne's Atlas.* Woodbridge's Geography has been adopted as a substitute for Willet's. It has great merit as an elementary work—and has received the approbation of De Witt Clinton, Zephaniah Swift Moore, and other patrons of literature. Butler's History is in a chatechetical form; the very general reception it has met with, sufficiently recommends it. Its plan is simple, and adapted to the capacities of youth. The Universal Preceptor, a work of 316 pages, 18mo. contains the elements of no fewer than 31 different branches of learning, viz: Geography, Astronomy, Mechanics, Agriculture, Trade, Commerce, Metallurgy, Architecture, &c. &c. with several branches of luxurious knowledge, as Physics, Metaphysics, Heraldry, &c. &c. Lavoisne's Atlas has been thus commended by W. H. Crawford:—"I consider it the most successful effort of the age, to facilitate the acquisition of Historical, Genealogical, Chronological and Geographical information." "And I shall be happy," says Chas. C. Pinkney, "to see it received in all our schools." Of this superb Atlas, the President of St. Mary's College says, "Indocti discant, ament miminisse periti." The Academy is furnished with a pair of Globes, for the solution of problems.

It is well known that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of a teacher, is that endless variety of mental capacity he meets with among his boys. In some he sees reason elevated almost to intuition; in others degraded to mere instinct. This makes it extremely difficult always to discriminate with certainty between incapacity and negligence. The above course is intended to obviate this difficulty; for while it affords the fairest field for juvenile exertion and talent, it is, at the same time, suited to the lowest degree of industry and intellect. Boys, at school, discover a strong predilection for every thing novel in their studies, and are very apt to impose upon us by this strong seeming bent of inclination We flatter ourselves that it is genius, and are always ready, and even forward to give it that name; but how often are we disappointed!—How often does all the promptitude, all the fire of our favorite pupil, turn out to be nothing more than the effervescence of an ephemeral and shallow curiosity! Yet it is said there is a predominant faculty in the mind of every child, and that it is half the teacher's art to detect it. Indeed it is but to make the boy a mere drudge to push him forward in the studies for which he has neither relish nor capacity. Besides, this predominant faculty is perhaps never the same in any two boys in the same school; and if it is, it exists in such different degrees of heat and rapidity, that scarce two out of twenty are found capable of progressing together. If there does exist a predominent faculty in the mind of every child, and if it is at all important to know it, what means are to be employed to make the discovery? Is the child to be entirely neglected, until this *vis vivida animi*, by the sheer ardor of its own intensity, lifts itself up above all the other powers of the mind, and beckons to us for culture and assistance?—Surely not. Are we to tie down the child to a single branch of study, say the digging up of definitions from a dictionary, and thus find a predominant faculty by making one—at the peril of all others? By no means.

W. S. requests the citizens of Pittsburgh to examine the above course, and see whether it be not well calculated to enrich the scholar's mind with general and correct views of almost all subjects; to enlarge, exercise and elevate his understanding; to furnish him with an infinite variety of words and phrases; to prepare him for the study of language and philosophy, and, in short, to lay a substantial and certain basis for future and higher studies. And of what greater acquisitions are boys of 10 or 12 years of age capable? Indeed the Universal Preceptor contains almost all concerning the arts and sciences that can be taught in any Academy, unless the teacher should proceed to experiment and to the examination of nature; but this, in a school of boys, is impracticable, except in a very limited degree. Now with all the varied knowledge of the Universal Preceptor, Woodbridge's Geography, Butler's History, and the great work of Lavoisne, may we not hope that the predominant faculty in the mind of our pupil will ultimately attach itself to some peculiar and favorite branch, and that he himself will be thus borne forward in his studies with alacrity and success? How infinitely better prepared for our University is the boy with all this accession of knowledge, than he who cannot so much as tell where the Greeks and Romans lived, or even afford one a definition of the term Philosophy?

It is hoped this course is at least preparatory to the lessons and prelections of *Principal Bruce.* Let it be observed too that the study of the Universal Preceptor, Woodbridge, Butler, and Lavoisne, is not to interfere with the other equally useful branches, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geometry, Arithmetic, &c. All these likewise will be carefully attended to.

Mr. Blair allows two years for committing the Universal Preceptor; some of W. S's boys, however, shall have performed this task in about one third of that time. And for their present knowledge of its contents, W. S. would beg leave to refer to their parents, before whom he has had the pleasure of twice examining them. After a vacation of a month, the Academy will open on the 18th of August, when 10 or 12 more scholars may find admittance. The greatest attention will be paid to their attendance and good conduct, and all shall be treated with the utmost tenderness and respect. It is hoped that the superior utility of this course will be better illustrated at the intended quarterly examinations.

Academy in Mr. Church's house, next door to Dr. Agnew's, Wood street. Terms moderate.
July 25.—3t.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY
From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kistner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make Payment
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,
Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of
DRY GOODS,
Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.
January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.
Dec. 13, 1822—tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

Life of Scott.

THE Life of the Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, D. D. Rector of Aston-Sanford, Bucks; including a Narrative drawn up by himself, and copious extracts from his Letters. By John Scott, A. M.—Second Boston edition.

Just Received by
LUKE LOOMIS,
Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

Also,
A large assortment of
Juvenile and Toy Books,
Suitable for Sabbath Schools.
July 25, 1823.—3t.

TRINITY CHURCH.

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, being authorised by the Vestry of Trinity Church to dispose of the building, commonly called the ROUND CHURCH, and the lot of ground on which it is built, offer for sale on very accomodating terms, all that valuable

Lot of Ground,

and improvements, bounded by Liberty, Wood and sixth streets. As the property is in the most public part of the city, it is thought unnecessary to give a further description of it. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to apply to either of the subscribers.

Peter Mowry,
George Poe, jr.
Abner Barker.
July 25, 3t*

Just Published,

And for Sale by
LUKE LOOMIS,
Market, between 3d and 4th Streets, Pittsburgh,

THE SCRIPTURE DOCTRINE of the *Appropriation* which is the nature of *Saving Faith*, stated and illustrated: in several Discourses. By John Anderson, D. D. Minister of the Gospel in the Associate Congregations of Mill Creek, and Racoon, near Pittsburgh. Third Edition.
July 25.—3t

DIVIDEND.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1823.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of "THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION," on the 21st inst. a dividend was declared of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Association, for the last six months.

Geo. Cochran,
Agent.

For Sale.

TEN SHARES
OF
Monongahela Bridge Stock.
Inquire of the Printer.
July 18—tf

Political.

Public Debt. The present administration has been accused of holding the maxim, that "a public debt is a public blessing;" and that acting upon it, they have encumbered the state with a heavy public debt.

Both of these assertions are totally destitute of truth, as a single *fact* will testify.

The Harrisburgh Republican of September 15, 1820, stated, from the Auditor General's books, and stated *truly* that,

"The debts due by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, when Governor Findlay came into office, were $1,137,042 71'

Here we see, that when *Governor Snyder* went out of office, the Commonwealth was upwards of *one million of dollars in debt.* Did Governor Snyder hold the maxim that "a public debt is a public blessing?" did he act upon it? This will not be admitted by those who raise the hue and cry against Governor Hiester; although in truth it is as applicable to one as the other. If incurring debt for the improvement of the State, indicates an adherence to the above obnoxious maxim, the administration of Governors Snyder and Hiester are both guilty, but the first in a greater degree. During the first administration, the foundation of internal improvement was laid; the last provision was made to complete it

If a farmer were to set about building a barn, but before the walls were up should die, and the successor to his estate would go on to complete it: which would be justly chargeable with improvidence in case a debt should be incurred during the progress of the work? Certainly the one who began the building, and so it is with the system of internal improvement: if blame is to be attached to any administration for incurring debt to prosecute public works, it certainly attaches to the first. We insist upon it, however, that no blame attaches to either the administration of Governor Snyder or Governor Hiester. The policy of internal improvement is wise and judicious; and the resources of the Commonwealth fully justified the administration of Governor Snyder in contracting debts for the prosecution of public works, and the administration of Governor Hiester is no less justified in borrowing money to pay laborers who had been employed to complete these, and to go on with such others as were designated by the representatives of the People.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

THE CAUCUSITES IN DESPAIR.

A gentleman who had some time ago travelled in several of the northern counties, in passing through Orwigsburgh on his return home to this county, waited upon Colonel Frailey, who inquired of him what prospects there were for Mr. Shulze. The gentleman replied, "*es ist alles verlohren!*" (it is all huddled or spoiled.) The Colonel requested him for Heaven's sake not to make this further known, for it would ruin them (the caucus party) completely. The gentleman, however, tho't proper to mention the circumstance to a friend, who related it to us. The people, it will be perceived are bent upon taking the governor-making business into their own hands. They are determined that their legislators shall do but "*one thing at a time.*" The second Tuesday in October will be a triumphant day for the *friends of principle.*

"TEMPORA MUTANTUR."

"In December 1816, when the members elected to the state legislature by the citizens of Berks county, were in the stage to be conveyed from this town to the seat of government, they were addressed by *Peter Frailey*, Esq. and *Frederick Smith*, Esq. in substance as follows:

"Gentlemen, we have but *one thing* to recommend to you, and that is to use your influence and best endeavors to have *Andrew Gregg* elected to the Senate of the United States, for he is one of the *best statesmen* we have amongst us, and will do *honor* to the state."

The above information we have derived from two respectable sources, and can give our authority if the matter is denied. The reader will bear in mind that Messrs. *Frailey* and *Smith* were conspicuous members of the *caucus convention* that nominated Mr. Shulze, the former the president thereof. Further comment is unnecessary.—[*Ibid.*

UNION CANAL.

We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from the neighborhood of Lebanon, that the important work on the summit level is progressing with the greatest activity—that the excavation, for some distance below Myerstown, is nearly finished—that the line to a point below Womeladorf is let out, and that every prospect exists of the whole canal to the Schuylkill, being placed under contract during the present season, to be finished at the close of 1824 or beginning of 1825. When this portion of the work is accomplished, an extensive trade will be opened through Reading, between the city and the country west of us; and we shall then begin to feel a portion of those advantages which are derived from good and regular water communications.—*Ib.*

Editorial Influence.—It is a notorious fact, that Wm. Findlay, in 1817, had in the state of Pennsylvania, 66,331 votes. In 1820, in consequence of the defection of John Binns, he had 66,300—having lost by the *influence* of this great man *thirty-one votes!!!* Now from this data, what will be the advantage of the Alderman to the Great Unknown in 1823!—*Aurora.*

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Mr. Loomis,

SIR—At your request we have examined Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas; Morse and Son's School Geography and Atlas; and Goodrich's History of the U. States; and are convinced that a greater favor could scarcely be done to the youth of the western country than to put into their hands these excellent works. In schools, historical reading should accompany geographical research, that while the mind is making exertions to recollect particular positions on the globe, it may remember also the events which took place among them.

The small Geography of Woodbridge is most admirably calculated to make the learner travel over the face of his map, and to make him examine, compare, and recollect, to be expert in his answers; and with a becoming attention it will crown him with complete success. It has a treasure of knowledge, but as the gold in the mine is not got without digging, so its author has wisely presumed to claim the industry of the student, and to make him intelligent and acquainted with the world, only through those means which, sharpening his intellect and cultivating his powers, are preparatory to more advanced studies.

The Morses' Geography proclaims that its authors have made great improvements in the present edition. The former editions were excellent, but the present, in our opinion, very far surpasses any compend of geography of its size that is to be obtained. The variety, and the accuracy of the Geographical knowledge that it exhibits, is truly a delightful feast even to the intelligent. To boys of ten or twelve years of age, it will present such a view of the world as must be extremely useful and never can be effaced.

Goodrich's History of the United States has several striking excellencies. The distinction of the more important events and topics in a larger letter, is a wise and kind arrangement for the young scholar. The narrative is besides lively, lucid and impartial. We do not know any family of little books that have, all about the same time, made their appearance in our part of the country, with so much good sense, plain manners, and countenances that tell that they must do good.—At your request we have sent you our opinion of them; but we think any recommendation of them quite unnecessary. They will soon be known; though not sooner than they deserve.

With much respect, Sir,
We have the honor to be
Your humble and obedient servants,
(Signed,) ROB'T. BRUCE,
JOHN BLACK,
E. P. SWIFT.

N. B. We have seen no school atlasses so finely executed.

By Rev. Joseph Stockton, A. M. Author of the Western Calculator, &c.

As school books, I consider them of the *first rate;* each possessing in an unusual degree all the requisites for a book designed for young scholars The authors, by combining the operations of *memory* and *judgment* in the attainment of knowledge, and at the same time, presenting this knowledge in a natural and connected system, appear to me, to have left nothing more to be expected or even desired, either in the plan or execution of their books.

Both the Atlasses are finished in a style of neatness and accuracy superior to any of the kind I have ever seen.

[July 25.—3t.]

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for

County Commissioner.

I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,
Thomas Baird, Sr.

EDUCATION.

WALTER SCOTT,

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens, that he has considerably altered the plan of instruction in his Academy, by the introduction of new and much approved elementary books; among which are *Woodbridge's Geography, Butler's History, Blair's Universal Preceptor*, and *Lavoisne's Atlas.* Woodbridge's Geography has been adopted as a substitute for Willet's. It has great merit as an elementary work—and has received the approbation of De Witt Clinton, Zephaniah Swift Moore, and other patrons of literature. Butler's History is in a chatechetical form; the very general reception it has met with, sufficiently recommends it. Its plan is simple, and adapted to the capacities of youth. The Universal Preceptor, a work of 316 pages, 18mo. contains the elements of no fewer than 31 different branches of learning, viz: Geography, Astronomy, Mechanics, Agriculture, Trade, Commerce, Metallurgy, Architecture, &c. &c. with several branches of luxurious knowledge, as Physics, Metaphysics, Heraldry, &c. &c. Lavoisne's Atlas has been thus commended by W. H. Crawford:—"I consider it the most successful effort of the age, to facilitate the acquisition of Historical, Genealogical, Chronological and Geographical information." "And I shall be happy," says Chas. C. Pinkney, "to see it received in all our schools." Of this superb Atlas, the President of St. Mary's College says, "Indocti discant, ament miminisse periti." The Academy is furnished with a pair of Globes, for the solution of problems.

It is well known that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of a teacher, is that endless variety of mental capacity he meets with among his boys. In some he sees reason elevated almost to intuition; in others degraded to mere instinct. This makes it extremely difficult always to discriminate with certainty between incapacity and negligence. The above course is intended to obviate this difficulty; for while it affords the fairest field for juvenile exertion and talent, it is, at the same time, suited to the lowest degree of industry and intellect. Boys, at school, discover a strong predilection for every thing novel in their studies, and are very apt to impose upon us by this strong seeming bent of inclination. We flatter ourselves that it is genius, and are always ready, and even forward to give it that name; but how often are we disappointed!—How often does all the promptitude, all the fire of our favorite pupil, turn out to be nothing more than the effervescence of an ephemeral and shallow curiosity! Yet it is said there is a predominant faculty in the mind of every child, and that it is half the teacher's art to detect it. Indeed it is but to make the boy a mere drudge to push him forward in the studies for which he has neither relish nor capacity. Besides, this predominant faculty is perhaps never the same in any two boys in the same school; and if it is, it exists in such different degrees of heat and rapidity, that scarce two out of twenty are found capable of progressing together. If there does exist a predominent faculty in the mind of every child, and if it is at all important to know it, what means are to be employed to make the discovery? Is the child to be entirely neglected, until this *vis vitæ animi*, by the sheer ardor of its own intensity, lifts itself up above all the other powers of the mind, and beckons to us for culture and assistance?—Surely not. Are we to tie down the child to a single branch of study, say the digging up of definitions from a dictionary, and thus find a predominant faculty by making one—at the peril of all others? By no means.

W. S. requests the citizens of Pittsburgh to examine the above course, and see whether it be not well calculated to enrich the scholar's mind with general and correct views of almost all subjects; to enlarge, exercise and elevate his understanding; to furnish him with an infinite variety of words and phrases; to prepare him for the study of language and philosophy, and, in short, to lay a substantial and certain basis for future and higher studies. And of what greater acquisitions are boys of 10 or 12 years of age capable? Indeed the Universal Preceptor contains almost all concerning the arts and sciences that can be taught in any Academy, unless the teacher should proceed to experiment and to the examination of nature; but this, in a school of boys, is impracticable, except in a very limited degree. Now with all the varied knowledge of the Universal Preceptor, Woodbridge's Geography, Butler's History, and the great work of Lavoisne, may we not hope that the predominant faculty in the mind of our pupil will ultimately attach itself to some peculiar and favorite branch, and that he himself will be thus borne forward in his studies with alacrity and success? How infinitely better prepared for our University is the boy with all this accession of knowledge, than he who cannot so much as tell where the Greeks and Romans lived, or even afford one a definition of the term Philosophy?

It is hoped this course is at least preparatory to the lessons and prelections of *Principal Bruce.* Let it be observed too that the study of the Universal Preceptor, Woodbridge, Butler, and Lavoisne, is not to interfere with the other equally useful branches, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geometry, Arithmetic, &c. All these likewise will be carefully attended to.

Mr. Blair allows two years for committing the Universal Preceptor; some of W. S's boys, however, shall have performed this task in about one third of that time. And for their present knowledge of its contents, W. S. would beg leave to refer to their parents, before whom he has had the pleasure of twice examining them. After a vacation of a month, the Academy will open on the 18th of August, when 10 or 12 more scholars may find admittance. The greatest attention will be paid to their attendance and good conduct, and all shall be treated with the utmost tenderness and respect. It is hoped that the superior utility of this course will be better illustrated at the intended quarterly examinations.

Academy in Mr. Church's house, next door to Dr. Agnew's, Wood street. Terms moderate.
July 25.—3t.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY
From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual consent dissolved their partnership, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.
January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES;

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.
Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

Life of Scott.

THE Life of the Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, D. D. Rector of Aston-Sanford, Bucks; including a Narrative drawn up by himself, and copious extracts from his Letters. By John Scott, A. M.—Second Boston edition.

Just Received by
LUKE LOOMIS,
Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

Also,
A large assortment of
Juvenile and Toy Books,
Suitable for Sabbath Schools.
July 25, 1823.—3t.

TRINITY CHURCH.

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, being authorized by the Vestry of Trinity Church to dispose of the building, commonly called the ROUND CHURCH, and the lot of ground on which it is built, offer for sale on very accomodating terms, all that valuable

Lot of Ground,

and improvements, bounded by Liberty, Wood and sixth streets. As the property is in the most public part of the city, it is thought unnecessary to give a further description of it. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to apply to either of the subscribers.

Peter Mowry,
George Poe, jr.
Abner Barker.
July 25, 3t*

Just Published,

And for Sale by
LUKE LOOMIS,
Market, between 3d and 4th Streets, Pittsburgh,

THE SCRIPTURE DOCTRINE of the *Appropriation* which is the nature of *Saving Faith*, stated and illustrated: in several Discourses. By John Anderson, D. D. Minister of the Gospel in the Associate Congregations of Mill Creek, and Racoon, near Pittsburgh. Third Edition.
July 25.—3t

DIVIDEND.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1823.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of "THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION," on the 21st inst. a dividend was declared of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Association, for the last six months.

Geo. Cochran,
Agent.

For Sale.

TEN SHARES
OF
Monongahela Bridge Stock.
Inquire of the Printer.
July 18—tf

Political.

Public Debt. The present administration has been accused of holding the maxim, that "a public debt is a public blessing;" and that acting upon it, they have encumbered the state with a heavy public debt.

Both of these assertions are totally destitute of truth, as a single *fact* will testify.

The Harrisburgh Republican of September 15, 1820, stated, from the Auditor General's books, and stated *truly* that,

"The debts due by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, when Governor Findlay came into office, were $1,187,042 71"

Here we see, that when *Governor Snyder* went out of office, the Commonwealth was upwards of *one million of dollars in debt.* Did Governor Snyder hold the maxim that "a public debt is a public blessing?" did he act upon it? This will not be admitted by those who raise the hue and cry against Governor Hiester; although in truth it is as applicable to one as the other. If incurring debt for the improvement of the State, indicates an adherence to the above obnoxious maxim, the administration of Governors Snyder and Hiester are both guilty, but the first in a greater degree. During the first administration, the foundation of internal improvement was laid; the last provision was made to complete it

If a farmer were to set about building a barn, but before the walls were up should die, and the successor to his estate would go on to complete it: which would be justly chargeable with improvidence in case a debt should be incurred during the progress of the work? Certainly the one who began the building, and so it is with the system of internal improvement: if blame is to be attached to any administration for incurring debt to prosecute public works, it certainly attaches to the first. We insist upon it, however, that no blame attaches to either the administration of Governor Snyder or Governor Hiester. The policy of internal improvement is wise and judicious; and the resources of the Commonwealth fully justified the administration of Governor Snyder in contracting debts for the prosecution of public works, and the administration of Governor Hiester is no less justified in borrowing money to pay laborers who had been employed to complete these, and to go on with such others as were designated by the representatives of the People.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

THE CAUCUSITES IN DESPAIR.

A gentleman who had some time ago travelled in several of the northern counties, in passing through Orwigsburgh on his return home to this county, waited upon Colonel Frailey, who inquired of him what prospects there were for Mr. Shulze. The gentleman replied, "*es ist alles verhudelt*," (it is all huddled or spoiled.) The Colonel requested him for Heaven's sake not to make this further known, for it would ruin them (the caucus party) completely. The gentleman, however, tho't proper to mention the circumstance to a friend, who related it to us. The people, it will be perceived are bent upon taking the governor-making business into their own hands. They are determined that their legislators shall do but "*one thing at a time.*" The second Tuesday in October will be a triumphant day for the friends of principle.

"TEMPORA MUTANTUR."

"In December 1816, when the members elected to the state legislature by the citizens of Berks county, were in the stage to be conveyed from this town to the seat of government, they were addressed by *Peter Frailey*, Esq. and *Frederick Smith*, Esq. in substance as follows:

"Gentlemen, we have but *one thing* to recommend to you, and that is to use your influence and best endeavors to have *Andrew Gregg* elected to the Senate of the United States, for he is one of the *best statesmen* we have amongst us, and will do *honor* to the state."

The above information we have derived from two respectable sources, and can give our authority if the matter is denied. The reader will bear in mind that Messrs. *Frailey* and *Smith* were conspicuous members of the *caucus convention* that nominated Mr. Shulze, the former the president thereof. Further comment is unnecessary.—[*Ibid.*

UNION CANAL.

We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from the neighborhood of Lebanon, that the important work on the summit level is progressing with the greatest activity—that the excavation, for some distance below Myerstown, is nearly finished—that the line to a point below Womelsdorf is let out, and that every prospect exists of the whole canal to the Schuylkill, being placed under contract during the present season, to be finished at the close of 1824 or beginning of 1825. When this portion of the work is accomplished, an extensive trade will be opened through Reading, between the city and the country west of us; and we shall then begin to feel a portion of those advantages which are derived from good and regular water communications.—*Ib.*

Editorial Influence.—It is a notorious fact, that Wm. Findlay, in 1817, had in the state of Pennsylvania, 66,331 votes. In 1820, in consequence of the defection of John Binns, he had 66,300—having lost by the *influence* of this great man *thirty-one votes!!!* Now from this data, what will be the advantage of the Alderman to the *Great Unknown* in 1823!—*Aurora.*

110

The Independent Republicans

of Allegheny county, are requested to meet at the house of THOMAS CHALFANT, at Turtle Creek, on Friday, the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the ensuing general election.

August 4.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

To His Excellency John Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania.

The inoffensive tenor of your life has triumphantly defied every suspicion of dishonesty, and even the tongue of envious malevolence has not dared to impeach the rectitude of your intention. In the midst of the vexed depravity, which, like a pestilence, has overspread the land, and prostrated the moral energies of those who have voluntarily exposed themselves to its influence, you have, in your favorite seclusion, remained pure and uncontaminated.

Whatever estimate the enthusiastic votaries of perverted ambition may attach to this exemption from the prevalent epidemic, the more dispassionate calculators of profit and loss, in political bargain and sale, will applaud the prudence which has protected you from danger, and preserved your character from contagion. To have it said of one, whose qualifications seemed to have destined him for the most distinguished career, that he has escaped the corruption which has seized upon the principles of political life, is no common praise. Your philosophy, which is not derived from the artificial sources of modern learning, or the boasted schools of antiquity, had taught you that calm, unambitious retirement was more worthy of your choice than were the contention and anxiety that attend upon public stations; and it was only when you had been persuaded, by the arguments of your friends, that your talents should no longer be restrained from active exertion, that you consented to devote them to the service of your country. You can appeal to your own indisputable modesty, and to the candor of your partial constituents, for the truth of the declaration, that no efforts of your own have contributed to your political promotion, and that, had it not been for the magnifying power of the patriotic microscope, which discerned your merits, so long concealed from common observation, you would gladly have continued in obscurity, nor ever have sighed a wish to leave "the noiseless tenor of your way." The offer of a lucrative and an honorable office had convinced the most incredulous, to whom the offer and yourself were known, of your ability; and your refusal to accept it, evinced your apprehension of the censure, which malignity is always ready to cast upon those who undertake duties which they are unable to fulfil. This instance of your integrity, if it has failed to conciliate the envious and convince the sceptical, is not, for that reason, the less honorable to yourself, or gratifying to your admirers. It affords a happy example of the self denial which is so rare in the experience of modern times, and which, although it may excite applause, even the most disinterested would not be patriotic enough to imitate.

That stern, unyielding integrity which distinguishes you, your enemies would represent as a quality undeserving of the extraordinary praise and reward which it has received. In the bitterness of their impotent malice, they assert that such honesty as yours is nothing more than the ordinary, circulating coin, with which admission into respectable society is purchased, and that no one, who is destitute of it, can expect to obtain the respect and confidence which are essential to the success of designs for the acquisition of competency, or wealth, or authority. They stigmatise it with the name of a dull, phlegmatic quality, more dependent for its existence upon constitutional impulse, than upon that moral, intelligent character, which is the result of innate virtue and cultivated reflection. Such integrity, they insinuate, is a mere passive, harmless principle, which, although it escape reproof, can hardly expect a great share of admiration; for, in its influence over human actions, it can no more be resisted or controlled by the will, than the inclination to eat or sleep can be regulated by the most perfect rules of philosophy. But they are not satisfied with taking from you all positive merit, for possessing a property, which was acquired neither from inheritance, nor by your own exertion—with making casuistical distinctions between the honesty of the heart, and that of calculation, or of necessity. Their fondness for detraction, and hatred of virtue, incite them to the declaration that, although you may possess the indispensible, every-day probity, which merely suffers society to exist, but neither gives animation to its ordinary activity, nor embellishment to its appearance, you are devoid of the political integrity which once prompted you to decline the acceptance of an office, to the execution of which you thought yourself inadequate. What a pity that a similar consciousness had not induced you to refuse the distinction which you now hold, and to give another instance of your disinterested forbearance! But you are not to be visited with the sin of ambition, to which you were instigated, more by the importunities of others, than by your own inclinations. Yet the inveterate slanderers of your reputation do not hesitate to declare, that, by consenting to occupy the most elevated seat in the commonwealth, you have demonstrated your want of that kind of honesty, which is not satisfied with withholding the hand of its professor from the pocket of his neighbor, but dictates, whether in a personal or a social capacity, the most scrupulous regard for property, opinion and privilege. That you have, by your acceptance of the station to which you have been elected, violated that regard, and, by that violation, shown a destitution of the honesty referred to, belied the assertions of your friends, and confirmed those of your political adversaries, are the charges which are openly and unequivocally made against you. It is said, and conceded, that you are not so deficient in penetration, as to be insensible how little of talent and experience, such as should distinguish the chief magistrate of Pennsylvania, can be attributed to you, and that, although possessing none of the superior qualifications, natural or acquired, adequate to the dignified discharge of the first office in the state, yet you had sufficient discernment to have perceived your incompetency, and directed your conscience in a rejection of unmerited honors. It is asked—can he who is conscious of his deficiency in all the qualifications which should characterise the chief magistrate of a great political community, and yet assumes that rank, be possessed of real integrity? Is the man who would shrink from the commission of a petit larceny, and tremble at the thought of the legal punishment and public opprobrium which his crime would receive, but who deliberately and advisedly enters upon the administration of a government, of whose genius, spirit and resources he is, by his own conscience, accused of ignorance,—is such a man consistent in his honesty, or faithful to the patriotism which he professes?—Would the honest, incorruptible citizen, who values the political privileges which he enjoys, and wishes not to invade those of others, become the executor of the power by which those privileges are secured, with the full conviction of his inability to exercise it with wisdom, energy and dignity? Would he consent to be the guardian of laws of whose necessity or expediency he can form no correct opinion;—to

From the Village Record.

What is the prospect of success?—Which do you really think will succeed, Shulze or Gregg?

I declare to you, with frankness, that I think Mr. Gregg's chances the fairest; I would rather take it than that of Mr. Shulze, far away.

I pray you give me facts on which you found your opinion.

I will, with pleasure. In 1817, Mr. Findlay, the most popular man, decidedly of his party, prevailed over Mr. Hiester, by a majority of about 7000 votes; a small number out of 125,000. In 1820 Mr. Findlay lost his election; although Judge Huston, and Judge Within, and a good many federalists turned in his favor. Mr. Hiester's administration has been marked by wisdom, moderation and firmness, and is approved of by impartial, candid men. Mr. Gregg as a member of his administration is entitled to a share of the public approbation.

That I know, for during Mr. Hiester's administration large sums of money have been appropriated for internal improvement.—The turnpike workmen have been paid for their valuable labor—the fees of office have been reduced so as to relieve the people, and generally the poor, of a burden of thirty thousand dollars a year; and the wages of a member of Assembly have been reduced from four to three dollars a day.

It is even so, my friend. All this was done with Mr. Gregg's advice; and do you not see that he, as a component part of the administration, will partake in the popularity of these measures; and that prudent men will naturally prefer to continue those in office whose prudence and patriotism have been tested?

Well, we will give this due weight, and I think it bears a favorable aspect; but proceed.

You are aware that the Democratic party had fixed the place of nominating the Governor at Lewistown, away from the Legislature, and its influence?

I am.

You are aware that a Legislative Caucus usurped the power to rescind the deliberate arrangement of the people made by their delegates specially elected for the purpose, and issued their edict that the convention should be held at Harrisburgh, so as to bring it directly within the Legislative influence?

Yes, that is well known.

And you are further aware that Mr Bryan had been nominated by respectable meetings in fifteen counties.

That is also well known.

And that Mr. Shulze had been named by only two counties.

Very well.

But when the convention met, so powerful and preponderant was the influence of the Legislature that they overthrew the will of the party in respect to a candidate, as they had before done, in respect to the place of nomination, and by their intrigue to the astonishment of every one, got a member of their body nominated.

Upon my word, take it altogether, it was the most flagrant piece of usurpation that I ever heard of.

And strikes directly at the power and rights of the people.

I confess it seems to me to do so; and did not the friends of Mr. Bryan, rise indignantly, at seeing him so treated, and openly protest against it?

They were much dissatisfied; some of them at least; others who professed to be friendly, were suspected of being deeper in the intrigue than they would have been willing to own, but every week since has brought to light new iniquity of that caucus, rendering it more and more unpopular.

I should think a man so nominated could not be elected. The people I should suppose would rise, without regard to party, to put down Legislative intrigue and dictation.

They will, my friend: Enough of them will rise to put down these Aristocratic Caucus men; and to vindicate the right of *Free Nomination* and *Free Election*, on the part of the people. But I have more to say to you of our prospects; meet me at this hour to-morrow and I will present such further facts as shall not leave a doubt on your mind of the election of Gregg

Albert Gallatin.—This gentleman has lately returned from France, whither he has been in the capacity of minister of the United States for the last nine years. He was a few days ago at Washington city, where we see it announced, that he intends proceeding immediately to his estate in Fayette county, and there to reside.

We are at some loss to account for the alarm the foregoing incidents have occasioned among the patent corps of editors. No sooner had Mr. Gallatin passed through Philadelphia, than the Franklin Gazette gave it to him over the knuckles for not being at his post in Paris; which was followed up by an article in the Easton Sentinel giving Mr Gallatin to understand, that he knows nothing about the politics of this country, and therefore should hold his peace with regard to them.

All this may be very considerate as respects the interests of this country in France, and very modest and decorous towards Mr Gallatin. Most people, however, fancy that the Grampian youth, and the renowned Baron Huetter, are no wiser in the premises than Mr. Gallatin and his government. But if it be true, as it is alleged that Mr Gallatin has expressed a preference for Mr. Gregg, his

From the Democratic Press.

MORAL TURPITUDE.

Although Mauch Chunk furnish among those who enroll the character of Mr. Gregg with distinguished eulogy and unctuousness. With the motive that actuates his humility we have nothing to do; it is sufficient to know that the most foul and unholy assistance practised to favor gratification. From the scurrilous Bigotous slanders with which the (falsely styled) *Democratic* Press abounds, we solicit the following as pre-eminent, by entitling the author to the palm of infamy.

From the Democratic Press.

THE TREASURY FLEEC'D BY GREGG.

March 3, 1807, Andrew Gregg's time expired as a member of the United States' House of Representatives; on that day he accordingly vacated his seat and he received his *mileage* from Washington city home to Bellefonte. The next morning, march 4, 1807, his term of service commenced as a Senator of the United States. He accordingly took his seat in that body and demanded and received his *mileage* for having come from Bellefonte to Washington city to take his seat in the senate.

Thus it is shown that Andrew Gregg took from the United States Treasury, *mileage* (amounting to hundreds of dollars) from Washington city to Bellefonte and from Bellefonte to Washington city, without performing any other journey, than walking from the House of Representatives into the Senate chamber.

This is an editorial paragraph, and the Alderman, it must be presumed, had the journals of the senate and house of representatives of the United States before him when he penned it. It is put forth in the tone of confidence and authority, but in the point accusatory of Mr. Gregg, contains not a tittle of truth. Reference to the journals of Congress proves this.

From the journal of the house of representatives of the United States, for the session of 1806, 7, it appears that, on the 3d of March, 1807—

"*On motion,*

"Resolved, *That Mr. Varnum, Mr. Alston, and MR GREGG, be appointed a committee on the part of this* House, *jointly with such committee as may be appointed on part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States and notify him of the proposed recess of Congress.*" See Journal H. R. of the U. S. page 395.

On the same day,

"*A message from the senate by Mr. Otis their secretary.*

"*Mr. Speaker: The senate have appointed a committee on their part, jointly with the committee appointed on the part of this house, to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him of the proposed recess of congress,*" See same journal, H. R. of the U. S. page 398.

"On the same day,

"*Mr. Varnum, from the committee appointed on the part of this House jointly with the committee appointed on the part of the senate to wait on the President to notify him of the proposed recess of Congress reported, that the committee had, according to order performed that service; and that the President signified to them he had no further communication to make during the present session:*

"*Ordered, that a message be sent to the Senate to inform them, that this House, having completed the business before them, are now about to adjourn, without day; and that the clerk of the House do go with the said message.*

The Clerk, accordingly went with the said message; and being returned,

"*Mr. Speaker adjourned the House, sine die.*"

See Journal H. R. of the U. S. page 400.

Thus far the Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States: by which it appears that both Houses of Congress adjourned on the 3d of March 1807.

The constitutional period of the meeting of Congress is on the first Monday of December: but owing to the attack upon the Chesapeake, frigate, President Jefferson convened Congress by proclamation, on the 26th of *October*, 1807. On the Journal of the Senate of the United States of that date, we find the following.

"*The first session of the tenth Congress, conformably to the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 30th July last, commenced this day at the city of Washington, and the senate assembled.*"

"*Monday, October 26, 1807.*

"*The oath was also administered to Mr. Bradley, to Mr. GREGG, to Mr. Milledge, and to Mr. Reed, their credentials having been read and filed during the last session*" See Journal of the Senate of the United States, session of 1807-8, pages, 3 & 6.

Here then it appears from the best evidence, the *Journals* of the Two Houses of Congress themselves: That these houses adjourned on the 3d of March 1807;—that they did not meet again until the 26th October, 1807, when convened by the proclamation of the President; and

That on the 26th October, 1807; Andrew Gregg was sworn in as Senator of the United States.

The statement of the Alderman, that Mr. Gregg took his seat in the Senate of the United States on the 4th of March 1807; and that he demanded and received *mileage* for having come from Bellefonte to Washington city so to take his seat at that time, is shown to be *flatly false.*

Alderman Binns has a good deal to do with rogues in his official capacity. Now we wonder how he manages in *forgery* cases, when the record is thus falsified by himself: for in the eye of conscience he who misrepresents the import of a record, is as much guilty of forgery as the one who makes an one hundred dollar note out of a five.

The honest and intelligent yeomanry of Pennsylvania may judge from the above misrepresentation of facts, how desperate are the means resorted to by the political adventurers who support Mr. Shulze, and what reliance is to be placed upon their assertions. No matter how palpable the falsehood, or certain its detection, it is hazarded with the belief that it will have its effect among the credulous and uninformed. "The end justifies the means," and all's fair in politics," are their mottos; but the result of the FAIR DEALING is the motto of a large majority of people of Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Dyer & Co. have completed their Currant Vintage. They gathered more than eight hundred bushels of currants, and have made fifteen thousand gallons of wine. Four thousand dollars worth of sugar was melted down in the process, and two hundred dollars paid to children for gathering the fruit, besides other large expenditures for labor.

[*Pres. Journal.*

[illegible] Friday, August 8, 1823.

The packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Allen, arrived at this port yesterday, in 35 days from Liverpool. By this packet, the Editors of this Gazette have received papers to the 19th, and the latter to the 21st of June.

The general complexion of the news from Spain, is the same as that with which we have been bewildered, rather than enlightened, for the last two months. Nevertheless, if any credit is to be attached to the accounts, it is not to be disguised that nothing will be effected by the Constitutionalists, and that the struggle, such as it has been, is nearly over. These accounts, however, are all derived from French sources, and Bell's Messenger, a very temperate and prudent paper, cautions us as follows:—"The friends of Spain and Portugal cannot be too much on their guard against the devices of the common enemy, by whose agents every political occurrence beyond the Pyrenees is distorted, if unfavorable to their views, and if otherwise, grossly exaggerated before the public here and in France, are permitted to hear any thing about it." But the accounts are not all fiction. It is true that the French have almost overrun the country, and it is true that with the exception of the hide-and-go-seek game, which Mina has played in Catalonia, they have met with no serious opposition. By the constitutionalists we were told that the war was to commence when the French arrived at Madrid; but we find them now 200 miles south of that capital, and moving on without opposition, towards Seville, where discord and intrigue appear to have neutralized, if not triumphed over, the efforts of the Constitutionalists, and where the French are expected by the royalists with impatience. The divisions moving upon Seville, consist of 16,000 men, with 4 brigades of artillery, and are provided with large sums of ready money, as they are to pay for every thing, however trifling on the route. Each division is preceded by 2,400 of the Faith—two emissaries of the regency accompanying each, and they are to re-establish the ancient order of things as they proceed. They do not mind the small bodies of constitutionalist troops on the road; the great object being to push on to Seville to bring the Cortes to an accommodation, or to overthrow the government. It may be supposed, however, say the Bayonne advices of the 9th, that if the French, when they reach Seville, do not obtain a speedy arrangement, or the overthrow of the government, they may be somewhat embarrassed in so extensive a line, as the national troops and partisans that have fled at their approach must be somewhere.

The King of Spain remained at Seville on the 8th of June, where the French were expected to arrive on the 22d at farthest.

A Paris paper of the 15th, states that on the 6th June, a serious affair took place between the Spanish Gen. Rotten, and Gen. Count Curiel, in which the former had not the *disadvantage*.

The king of England appears to have recovered from his late attacks of the gout.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1.

Capt. Tatem, of the schooner Tom, arrived at the Lazaretto, sailed from Cadiz on the 22d of June, reports that the King of Spain had arrived at Cadiz. He refused to leave Seville as King of Spain, and was taken by the Cortes, as a private individual to the Island of Leon, and there re-instated as King.

The male inhabitants of Cadiz were arming almost universally with the resolution of defending the Constitution; that some of the disaffected soldiery had been shot—and that the news from Portugal was of an unfavorable character.

Cadiz was rigorously blockaded by a French 84, and 4 frigates. Capt. Tatem was detained several days by the blockading squadron.

Count Abisbal is the same individual who, whilst in command of the troops collected some years ago at Cadiz, and intended for the expedition against South America, was said to have first corrupted them, and then betrayed, disarmed, and embarked a portion of them. He has a brother lately in the Constitutional service, who has betrayed his trust, gone over to the French, and has obtained a command in the army of the Faith.

[*U. S. Gazette.*

Gratifying Intelligence.—We learn that Government has decided on encouraging emigration from districts in this country to Upper Canada. We understand that Mr. Robinson has arrived in this country as an accredited agent to superintend the embarkation of such families as may be inclined to embrace so favorable an opportunity. The most liberal encouragement is held out to farmers who shall be recommended, viz: A free passage to America; the conveyance of their moveables. On their landing a grant of one hundred acres of land, and provisions, gratis, for the first year. It is supposed that this offer will be readily embraced by numbers, in consequence of the overgrown population in the country, and the general want of employment at this moment.—*Cork Intel.*

West or East Greenland.—The indefatigable Captain Scoresby is about publishing his discoveries on the Coast of West Greenland. Since the setting in of the ice, in 1406, the fate of near 300 villages, or plantations, with 16 churches, 2 convents, &c. has remained in obscurity, as all attempts to reach the coast have been unavailing. The perseverence of Captain Scoresby, however, has enabled him to land several times in different places, in nearly all he discovered traces of inhabitants, but saw no people. He was within 200 miles of the presumed site of the lost colony. He has accurately surveyed the coast from lat. 79, to 69 degrees, including nearly 800 geographical miles of the indented coast. He finds an error in the position of the land in lat. 79, as laid down in the charts, of about 15 degrees, 900 miles of longitude. In August 1821, he found the weather oppressively hot, and the air swarmed with bees, butterflies and moschetos. The coast was highly picturesque, but it was seldom that ice allowed him to approach nearer than 1-5 league from the shore.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Maracaybo has again changed masters, and passed into the possession of the royalists.—This result we anticipated as probable, when a day or two since we announced its capture by the Patriots.—According to the present account, those latter were rioting in inexcusable negligence in the spoils of the city, and were completely surprised by the royalists, who killed 200 of them.—*N. Y. Amer.*

HATTERS

Are respectfully informed that there is for Sale at

David Logan's Warehouse,

Corner of Water and Ferry-Streets,

PITTSBURGH:

Prime Nutria, in skins,

CUT NUTRIA, by the pound,
Camel's Hair,
Prime Russia Hare, carroted backs,
Russia Hare Skins, and hat linings.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Cotton, by the bale, Writing Paper, Safes, Sifters, Wire Fenders, Iron Wire, Augers, Window Glass, &c.

August 1.—3t*

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received, and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality, on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,

Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Lives, &c.
SheetCopperBottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes:
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water Sts.

Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE company which has been manufacturing Glass under the title of *Fielding & Impson*, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—The unclosed accounts shall be settled by both partners.

J. H. Fielding,
William Impson.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1823.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		New York.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par	City banks,	par
Philad. Banks,	do	Troy and Albany	1/4 dis.
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do	Mohawk bk. at Schen.	no
Easton	do	Newburgh,	2
Germantown,	do	Orange County,	do
Montgomery Co.	do	Catskill,	do
Chester, w. Chester	do	Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do	Middle District,	do
Harrisburgh,	do	Auburn,	do
Bucks County	do	Geneva,	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.	Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Brownsville,	1	Chenango,	2
Northampton,	do	Utica bank & Bran.	2
N Hope Bridge Co.		Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Swatara,	1	Do. at Canandaigua,	2
York bank,	do	Plattsburgh,	3
Chambersburgh,	do	**Maryland.**	
Greensburgh,	1	Baltimore City banks,	par
Gettysburgh,	1	City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
Susq. Bridge Co.	do	George's County,	2
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2	Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
F. Bk. of Reading,	1	Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Beaver,	40	Westminster,	do
Meadville	37½	Hagerstown,	do
Washington,	35	Williamsport,	do
Milton,	20	**New Jersey.**	
Huntingdon,	12½	State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Centre,	do	Trenton bank,	do
Ohio.		N. Brunswick bank	2 dis
Bank of Steubenvl.	1	State bank at Tren.	do
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do	Mount Holly,	1
Mount Pleasant,	do	Camden,	do
western Reserve,	2	Cumberland,	1½ dis.
St. Clairsville,	2	Newark Insurance,	do
Bank of Chilicothe,	2	State bk. at Morris.	do
Lancaster,	2	Ditto at Elizabeth.	do
Marietta,	2	Sussex,	do
Columbus,	2	Patterson bank	1
Zanesville Canal,	50	**Delaware.**	
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20	Bank of Delaware,	par
Portsmouth,	12½	Wilmington & Bran.	do
Dayton,	10	Com. Bank Del.	do
Hamilton,	80	Farm. Bank Del.	do
Canton,	8	Bran. at New Castle,	do
New Lisbon,	50	Do. at Wilmington,	do
Xenia,	20	Do. at Georgetown,	do
Kentucky.		**Dist. Columbia.**	
State Bk. & Bran.	65	Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Maysville,	2	Union bk. Alexand.	do
Indiana.		Bank of Potomack,	do
State Bank at Vin.		Do. Alexandria,	do
Branch at Brookvl.		Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Do. at Corydon,		Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do
Do. at Vevay,		**Virginia.**	
F. & M. bk. Madison	12½	Richmond & Branches, $5 and up	1½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50	Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Illinois.		Morgantown and South Branch,	
Bank of Illinois		N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Missouri.		Charlestown	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis		**Georgia.**	
Tennessee.		State banks, generally, $5 and up.	1
State bk. and Bran.	50	**Connecticut.**	
Nashville bank,	do	Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
Michigan Ter.		N. Haven bk.	do. par
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15	Bridgeport,	2 dis.
N. Carolina.		Middletown bank	2
State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	1	Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Newbern, $5 & up.	do	Derby bank,	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do	**Massachusets.**	
S. Carolina.		Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Charleston 5 & up.	4½	Springfield,	3 dis.
Rhode-Island.		Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Providence banks,	3	Salem,	do
Washington bank at Westerly,	3	Worcester,	do
Phœnix bank at do.	3	Other Massachusetts notes,	do
New England Commercial bank			
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4		
Vermont.			
Burlington,			
N. Hampshire.			
Generally			

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1823.

The Independent Republicans,

of Allegheny county, are requested to meet at the house of THOMAS CHALFANT, at *Turtle creek, on Friday*, the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the ensuing general election.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

To His Excellency John Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania.

The inoffensive tenor of your life has triumphantly defied every suspicion of dishonesty, and even the tongue of envious malevolence has not dared to impeach the rectitude of your intention. In the midst of the venal depravity, which, like a pestilence, has overspread the land, and prostrated the moral energies of those who have voluntarily exposed themselves to its influence, you have, in your favorite seclusion, remained pure and uncontaminated.

Whatever estimate the enthusiastic votaries of perverted ambition may attach to this exemption from the prevalent epidemic, the more dispassionate calculators of profit and loss, in political bargain and sale, will applaud the prudence which has protected you from danger, and preserved your character from contagion. To have it said of one, whose qualifications seemed to have destined him for the most distinguished career, that he has escaped the corruption which has seized upon the principles of political life, is no common praise. Your philosophy, which is not derived from the artificial sources of modern learning, or the boasted schools of antiquity, had taught you that calm, unambitious retirement was more worthy of your choice than were the contention and anxiety that attend upon public stations; and it was only when you had been persuaded, by the arguments of your friends, that your talents should no longer be restrained from active exertion, that you consented to devote them to the service of your country. You can appeal to your own indisputable modesty, and to the candor of your partial constituents, for the truth of the declaration, that no efforts of your own have contributed to your political promotion, and that, had it not been for the magnifying power of the patriotic microscope, which discerned your merits, so long concealed from common observation, you would gladly have continued in obscurity, nor ever have sighed a wish to leave "the noiseless tenor of your way." The offer of a lucrative and an honorable office had convinced the most incredulous, to whom the offer and yourself were known, of your ability; and your refusal to accept it, evinced your apprehension of the censure, which malignity is always ready to cast upon those who undertake duties which they are unable to fulfil. This instance of your integrity, if it has failed to conciliate the envious and convince the sceptical, is not, for that reason, the less honorable to yourself, or gratifying to your admirers. It affords a happy example of the self denial which is so rare in the experience of modern times, and which, although it may excite applause, even the most disinterested would not be patriotic enough to imitate.

That stern, unyielding integrity which distinguishes you, your enemies would represent as a quality undeserving of the extraordinary praise and reward which it has received. In the bitterness of their impotent malice, they assert that such honesty as yours is nothing more than the ordinary, circulating coin, with which admission into respectable society is purchased, and that no one, who is destitute of it, can expect to obtain the respect and confidence which are essential to the success of designs for the acquisition of competency, or wealth, or authority. They stigmatize it with the name of a dull, phlegmatic quality, more dependent for its existence upon constitutional impulse, than upon that moral, intelligent character, which is the result of innate virtue and cultivated reflection. Such integrity, they insinuate, is a mere passive, harmless principle, which, although it escape reproof, can hardly expect a great share of admiration; for, in its influence over human actions, it can no more be resisted or controlled by the will, than the inclination to eat or sleep can be regulated by the most perfect rules of philosophy. But they are not satisfied with taking from you all positive merit, for possessing a property, which was acquired neither from inheritance, nor by your own exertion--with making casuistical distinctions between the honesty of the heart, and that of calculation, or of necessity. Their fondness for detraction, and hatred of virtue, incite them to the declaration that, although you may possess the indispensible, every-day probity, which merely suffers society to exist, but neither gives animation to its ordinary activity, nor embellishment to its appearance, you are devoid of the political integrity which once prompted you to decline the acceptance of an office, to the execution of which you thought yourself inadequate. What a pity that a similar consciousness had not induced you to refuse the distinction which you now hold, and to give another instance of your disinterested forbearance! But you are not to be visited with the sin of ambition, to which you were instigated, more by the importunities of others, than by your own inclinations. Yet the inveterate slanderers of your reputation do not hesitate to declare, that, by consenting to occupy the most elevated seat in the commonwealth, you have demonstrated your want of that kind of honesty, which is not satisfied with withholding the hand of its professor from the pocket of his neighbor, but dictates, whether in a personal or a social capacity, the most scrupulous regard for property, opinion and privilege. That you have, by your acceptance of the station to which you have been elected, violated that regard, and, by that violation, shown a destitution of the honesty referred to, belied the assertions of your friends, and confirmed those of your political adversaries, are the charges which are openly and unequivocally made against you. It is said, and conceded, that you are not so deficient in penetration, as to be insensible how little of talent and experience, such as should distinguish the chief magistrate of Pennsylvania, can be attributed to you, and that, although possessing none of the superior qualifications, natural or acquired, adequate to the dignified discharge of the first office in the state, yet you had sufficient discernment to have perceived your incompetency, and directed your conscience in a rejection of unmerited honors. It is asked—can he who is conscious of his deficiency in all the qualifications which should characterize the chief magistrate of a great political community, and yet assumes that rank, be possessed of real integrity? Is the man who would shrink from the commission of a petit larceny, and tremble at the thought of the legal punishment and public opprobrium which his crime would receive, but who deliberately and advisedly enters upon the administration of a government, of whose genius, spirit and resources he is, by his own conscience, accused of ignorance,—is such a man consistent in his honesty, or faithful to the patriotism which he professes?—Would the honest, incorruptible citizen, who values the political privileges which he enjoys, and wishes not to invade those of others, become the executor of the power by which those privileges are secured, with the full conviction of his inability to exercise it with wisdom, energy and dignity? Would he consent to be the guardian of laws of whose necessity or expediency he can form no correct opinion;—to give his sanction to the employment of public treasure in the completion of designs whose nature, utility and object he is unable to comprehend? Would he willingly receive a part of that treasure, as a compensation for the nominal fulfilment of an office, the high and important duties of which, he feels a conviction of being unable to discharge? These are inquiries to which, although your confidents and advisers may be ready to give answers favorable to your character and flattering to your feelings, require, *from yourself*, dispassionate consideration and unprevaricating replies. They involve matters of deep and momentous interest to the people over whom you rule, and it is not yet too late to give to them the response which shall be dictated by the probity ascribed to you. A. Z.

From the Village Record.

What is the prospect of success?—Which do you really think will succeed, Shulze or Gregg?

I declare to you, with frankness, that I think Mr. Gregg's chance the fairest; I would rather take it than that of Mr. Shulze, far away.

I pray you give me facts on which you found your opinion.

I will, with pleasure. In 1817, Mr. Findlay, the most popular man, decidedly of his party, prevailed over Mr. Hiester, by a majority of about 7000 votes; a small number out of 125,000. In 1820 Mr. Findlay lost his election; although Judge Huston, and Judge Wilkins, and a good many federalists turned in his favor. Mr. Hiester's administration has been marked by wisdom, moderation and firmness, and is approved of by impartial, candid men. Mr. Gregg as a member of his administration is entitled to a *share* of the public approbation.

That I know, for during Mr. Hiester's administration large sums of money have been appropriated for Internal Improvement.--The turnpike workmen have been paid for their valuable labor--the fees of office have been reduced so as to relieve the people, and generally the poor, of a burden of thirty thousand dollars a year; and the wages of a member of Assembly have been reduced from four to three dollars a day.

It is even so, my friend. All this was done with Mr. Gregg's advice; and do you not see that he, as a component part of the administration, will partake in the popularity of these measures; and that prudent men will naturally prefer to continue those in office whose prudence and patriotism have been tested?

Well, we will give this due weight, and I think it bears a favorable aspect; but proceed.

You are aware that the Democratic party had fixed the place of nominating the Governor at Lewistown, away from the Legislature, and its influence?

I am.

You are aware that a Legislative Caucus usurped the power to rescind the deliberate arrangement of the people made by their delegates specially elected for the purpose, and issued their edict that the convention should be held at Harrisburgh, so as to bring it directly within the Legislative influence?

Yes, that is well known.

And you are further aware that Mr Bryan had been nominated by respectable meetings in fifteen counties.

That is also well known.

And that Mr. Shulze had been named by only two counties.

Very well.

But when the convention met, so powerful and preponderant was the influence of the Legislature that they overthrew the will of the party in respect to a candidate, as they had before done, in respect to the place of nomination, and by their intrigue to the astonishment of every one, got a member of their body nominated.

Upon my word, take it altogether, it was the most flagrant piece of usurpation that I ever heard of.

And strikes directly at the power and rights of the people.

I confess it seems to me to do so; and did not the friends of Mr. Bryan, rise indignantly, at seeing him so treated, and openly protest against it?

They were much dissatisfied; some of them at least; others who professed to be friendly, were suspected of being deeper in the intrigue than they would have been willing to own, but every week since has brought to light new iniquity of that caucus, rendering it more and more unpopular.

I should think a man so nominated could not be elected. The people I should suppose would rise, without regard to party, to put down Legislative intrigue and dictation.

They will, my friend: Enough of them will rise to put down these Aristocratic Caucus men; and to vindicate the right of *Free Nomination* and *Free Election*, on the part of the people. But I have more to say to you of our prospects; meet me at this hour to-morrow and I will present such further facts as shall not leave a doubt on your mind of the election of Gregg

Albert Gallatin.—This gentleman has lately returned from France, whither he has been in the capacity of minister of the United States for the last nine years. He was a few days ago at Washington city, where we see it announced, that he intends proceeding immediately to his estate in Fayette county, and there to reside.

We are at some loss to account for the alarm the foregoing incidents have occasioned among the patent corps of editors. No sooner had Mr. Gallatin passed through Philadelphia, than the Franklin Gazette gave it to him over the knuckles for not being at his post in Paris; which was followed up by an article in the Easton Sentinel giving Mr Gallatin to understand, that he knows nothing about the politics of this country, and therefore should hold his peace with regard to them

All this may be very considerate as respects the interests of this country in France, and very modest and decorous towards Mr Gallatin. Most people, however, fancy that the Grampian youth, and the renowned Baron Huetter, are no wiser in the premises than Mr. Gallatin and his government. But if it be true, as it is alleged that Mr Gallatin has expressed a preference for Mr. Gregg, his assumption in the contests of '20 '22 and 1823, we bridle him. All his public services will go for nothing. He will be metamorphosed into a tory, blue-light, Hartford conventionist, and the L—d knows what.—*Harrisb. Chron.*

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

MORAL FORGERY.

Alderman Binns stands foremost among those who assail the character of Mr. Gregg with deadly rancor and vindictiveness. With the motive that excites his hostility we have nothing to do: it is sufficient to know that the most foul and unholy means are resorted to for its gratification. From the numerous flagitious slanders with which the (falsely styled) *Democratic* Press abounds, we select the following as pre-eminently entitling the author to the palm of infamy.

From the Democratic Press.

THE TREASURY FLEEC'D BY GREGG.

March 3, 1807, Andrew Gregg's time expired as member of the United States' House of Representatives; on that day he accordingly vacated his seat and he received his *mileage* from Washington city home to Bellefonte. The next morning, march 4, 1807, his term of service commenced as a Senator of the United States. He accordingly took his seat in that body and demanded and received his *mileage* for having come from Bellefonte to Washington city to take his seat in the senate.

Thus it is shown that Andrew Gregg took from the United States Treasury, *mileage* (amounting to hundreds of dollars) from Washington city to Bellefonte and from Bellefonte to Washington city, without performing any other journey, than walking from the House of Representatives into the Senate chamber.

This is an editorial paragraph, and the Alderman, it must be presumed, had the journals of the senate and house of representatives of the United States before him when he penned it. It is put forth in the tone of confidence and authority, but in the point accusatory of Mr. Gregg, contains not a tittle of truth. Reference to the journals of Congress proves this.

From the journal of the house of representatives of the United States, for the session of 1806, 7, it appears that, on the 3d of March, 1807—

"*On motion,*

"Resolved, *That Mr. Varnum, Mr. Alston, and MR GREGG, be appointed a committee on the part of this* House, *jointly with such committee as may be appointed on part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States and notify him of the proposed recess of Congress.*" See Journal H. R. of the U. S. page 395.

On the same day,

"*A message from the senate by Mr. Otis their secretary.*

"*Mr. Speaker: The senate have appointed a committee on their part, jointly with the committee appointed on the part of this house, to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him of the proposed recess of congress.*" See same journal, H. R. of the U. S. page 398.

"On the same day,

"*Mr. Varnum, from the committee appointed on the part of this House jointly with the committee appointed on the part of the senate to wait on the President to notify him of the proposed recess of Congress reported, that the committee had, according to order performed that service; and that the President signified to them he had no further communication to make during the present session:*

"*Ordered, that a message be sent to the Senate to inform them, that this House, having completed the business before them, are now about to adjourn, without day; and that the clerk of the House do go with the said message.*

The Clerk, accordingly went with the said message; and being returned,

"*Mr. Speaker adjourned the House,* sine die." See Journal H. R of the U. S. page 400.

Thus far the Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States: by which it appears that both Houses of Congress adjourned on the 3d of March 1807.

The constitutional period of the meeting of Congress is on the first Monday of December: but owing to the attack upon the Chesapeake, frigate, President Jefferson convened Congress by proclamation, on the 26th of *October*, 1807. On the Journal of the Senate of the United States of that date, we find the following.

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"*Monday, October* 26, 1807.

"*The oath was also administered to Mr. Bradley, to Mr. GREGG, to Mr. Milledge, and to Mr. Reed, their credentials having been read and filed during the last session*" See Journal of the Senate of the United States, session of 1807-8, pages, 3 & 6.

Here then it appears from the best evidence, the *Journals* of the Two Houses of Congress themselves: That these houses adjourned on the 3d of March 1807;—that they did not meet again until the 26th October, 1807, when convened by the proclamation of the President; and That on the 26th October, 1807, Andrew Gregg was sworn in as Senator of the United States.

The statement of the Alderman, that Mr. Gregg took his seat in the Senate of the United States on the 4th of March 1807; and that he demanded and received *mileage* for having come from Bellefonte to Washington city so to take his seat at that time, is shown to be *flatly false*.

Alderman Binns has a good deal to do with rogues in his official capacity. Now we wonder how he manages in *forgery* cases, when the record is thus falsified by himself: for in the eye of conscience he who misrepresents the import of a record, is as much guilty of forgery as the one who makes an one hundred dollar note out of a five.

The honest and intelligent yeomanry of Pennsylvania may judge from the above misrepresentation of facts, how desperate are the means resorted to by the political adventurers who support Mr. Shulze, and what reliance is to be placed upon their assertions. No matter how palpable the falsehood, or certain its detection, it is hazarded with the belief that it will have its effect among the credulous and uninformed. "The end justifies the means," and all's fair in politics," are their mottos; but the result of the question will show them that TRUTH AND FAIR DEALING is the motto of a large majority of people of Pennsylvania.

Messrs Dyer & Co. have completed their Currant Vintage They gathered more than eight hundred bushels of currants, and have made fifteen thousand gallons of wine. Four thousand dollars worth of sugar was melted down in the process, and two hundred dollars paid to children for gathering the fruit, besides other large expenditures for labor

[*Prov. Journal.*

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New York, July 29.—The British brig Minerva, Capt. Anderson, arrived at this port yesterday, in 35 days from Liverpool. By this arrival, the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 19th, and the latter to the 21st of June.

The general complexion of the news from Spain, is the same as that with which we have been bewildered, rather than enlightened, for the last two months. Nevertheless, if any credit is to be attached to the accounts, it is not to be disguised that nothing will be effected by the Constitutionalists, and that the struggle, such as it has been, is nearly over. These accounts, however, are all derived from French sources, and Bell's Messenger, a very temperate and prudent paper, cautions us as follows:—"The friends of Spain and Portugal cannot be too much on their guard against the devices of the common enemy, by whose agents every political occurrence beyond the Pyrenees is distorted, if unfavorable to their views, and if otherwise, grossly exaggerated before the public here and in France, are permitted to hear any thing about it." But the accounts are not all fiction. It is true that the French have almost overrun the country, and it is true that with the exception of the hide-and-go-seek game, which Mina has played in Catalonia, they have met with no serious opposition. By the constitutionalists we were told that the war was to commence when the French arrived at Madrid; but we find them now 200 miles south of that capital, and moving on without opposition, towards Seville, where discord and intrigue appear to have neutralized, if not triumphed over, the efforts of the Constitutionalists, and where the French are expected by the royalists with impatience. The divisions moving upon Seville, consist of 16,000 men, with 4 brigades of artillery, and are provided with large sums of ready money, as they are to pay for every thing, however trifling on the route. Each division is preceded by 2,400 of the Faith—two emissaries of the regency accompanying each, and they are to re-establish the ancient order of things as they proceed. They do not mind the small bodies of constitutionalist troops on the road; the great object being to push on to Seville to bring the Cortes to an accommodation, or to overthrow the government. It may be supposed, however, say the Bayonne advices of the 9th, that if the French, when they reach Seville, do not obtain a speedy arrangement, or the overthrow of the government, they may be somewhat embarrassed in so extensive a line, as the national troops and partisans that have fled at their approach must be somewhere.

The King of Spain remained at Seville on the 8th of June, where the French were expected to arrive on the 22d at farthest.

A Paris paper of the 15th, states that on the 6th June, a serious affair took place between the Spanish Gen. Rotten, and Gen. Count Curiel, in which the former had not the *disadvantage*

The king of England appears to have recovered from his late attacks of the gout.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1.

Capt. Tatem, of the schooner Tom, arrived at the Lazaretto, sailed from Cadiz on the 22d of June, reports that the King of Spain had arrived at Cadiz. He refused to leave Seville as King of Spain, and was taken by the Cortes, as a private individual to the Island of Leon, and there re-instated as King.

The male inhabitants of Cadiz were arming almost universally with the resolution of defending the Constitution; that some of the disaffected soldiery had been shot—and that the news from Portugal was of an unfavorable character.

Cadiz was rigorously blockaded by a French 84, and 4 frigates. Capt. Tatem was detained several days by the blockading squadron.

Count Abisbal is the same individual who, whilst in command of the troops collected some years ago at Cadiz, and intended for the expedition against South America, was said to have first corrupted them, and then betrayed, disarmed, and embarked a portion of them. He has a brother lately in the Constitutional service, who has betrayed his trust, gone over to the French, and has obtained a command in the army of the Faith.

[*U. S. Gazette.*

Gratifying Intelligence.—We learn that Government has decided on encouraging emigration from districts in this country to Upper Canada. We understand that Mr. Robinson has arrived in this country as an accredited agent to superintend the embarkation of such families as may be inclined to embrace so favorable an opportunity. The most liberal encouragement is held out to farmers who shall be recommended, viz: A free passage to America; the conveyance of their moveables. On their landing a grant of one hundred acres of land, and provisions, gratis, for the first year. It is supposed that this offer will be readily embraced by numbers, in consequence of the overgrown population in the country, and the general want of employment at this moment.—*Cork Intel.*

West or Lost Greenland.—The indefatigable Captain Scoresby is about publishing his discoveries on the Coast of West Greenland. Since the setting in of the ice, in 1406, the fate of near 300 villages, or plantations, with 16 churches, 2 convents, &c. has remained in obscurity, as all attempts to reach the coast have been unavailing. The perseverence of Captain Scoresby, however, has enabled him to land several times in different places, in nearly all be discovered traces of inhabitants, but saw no people. He was within 200 miles of the presumed site of the lost colony. He has accurately surveyed the coast from lat. 79, to 69 degrees, including nearly 800 geographical miles of the indented coast. He finds an error in the position of the land in lat. 79, as laid down in the charts, of about 15 degrees, 900 miles of longitude. In August 1821, he found the weather oppressively hot, and the air swarmed with bees, butterflies and mosquetos. The coast was highly picturesque, but it was seldom that ice allowed him to approach nearer than 1-5 league from the shore.

SOUTH-AMERICA.

Maracaybo has again changed masters, and passed into the possession of the royalists.—This result we anticipated as probable, when a day or two since we announced its capture by the Patriots.—According to the present account, these latter were rioting in inexcusable negligence in the spoils of the city, and were completely surprised by the royalists, who killed 300 of them.—*N. Y. Amer.*

HATTERS

Are respectfully informed that there is for Sale at
David Logan's Warehouse,
Corner of Water and Ferry-Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

Prime Nutria, in skins,
CUT NUTRIA, by the pound,
Camel's Hair,
Prime Russia Hare, carroted backs,
Russia Hare Skins, and hat linings.

ALSO FOR SALE,
Cotton, by the bale, Writing Paper, Safes, Sifters, Wire Fenders, Iron Wire, Augers, Window Glass, &c.

August 1.—3t*

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality, on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,
STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes;
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.
Wood-St between Front and Water Sts.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE company which has been manufacturing Glass under the title of *Fielding & Impson* has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—The unclosed accounts shall be settled by both partners.

J. H. Fielding,
William Impson.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1823.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		**New York.**	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par	City banks,	par
Philad. Banks,	do	Troy and Albany 1½ dis.	
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do	Mohawk bk. at Schenectady,	
Easton	do	Newburgh,	2
Germantown,	do	Orange County,	do
Montgomery Co.	do	Catskill,	do
Chester, w. Chester	do	Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do	Middle District,	do
Harrisburgh,	do	Auburn,	do
Bucks County	do	Geneva,	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.	Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Brownsville,	1	Chenango,	2
Northampton,	do	Utica bank & Branches,	2
N Hope Bridge Co.		Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Swatara,	1	Do. at Canandaigua,	2
York bank,	do	Plattsburgh,	3
Chambersburgh,	do	**Maryland.**	
Greensburgh,	1	Baltimore City banks,	par
Gettysburgh,	1	City bk. of Balt. 2 dis.	
Susq. Bridge Co.	do	George's County,	2
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2	Annapolis and Branches at Easton,	1½
F. Bk. of Reading,	1	Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Beaver,	40	Westminster,	do
Meadville	37½	Hagerstown,	do
Washington,	35	Williamsport,	do
Milton,	20	**New Jersey.**	
Huntingdon,	12½	State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Centre,	do	Trenton bank,	do
Ohio.		N. Brunswick bank 2 dis	
Bank of Steubenvl.	1	State bank at Tren.	do
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do	Mount Holly,	1
Mount Pleasant,	do	Camden,	do
western Reserve,	2	Cumberland,	1½ dis.
St. Clairsville,	2	Newark Insurance,	do
Bank of Chilicothe,	2	State bk. at Morris,	do
Lancaster,	2	Ditto at Elizabethtown,	do
Marietta,	2	Sussex,	do
Columbus,	2	Patterson bank	1
Zanesville Canal,	50	**Delaware.**	
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20	Bank of Delaware,	par
Portsmouth,	12½	Wilmington & Branches	do
Dayton,	10	Com. Bank Del.	do
Hamilton,	80	Farm. Bank Del.	do
Canton,	8	Bran. at New Castle,	do
New Lisbon,	50	Do. at Wilmington,	do
Xenia,	20	Do. at Georgetown,	do
Kentucky.		**Dist. Columbia.**	
State Bk. & Bran.	65	Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Maysville,	2	Union bk. Alexand.	do
Indiana.		Bank of Potomack,	do
State Bank at Vin.		Do. Alexandria,	do
Branch at Brookvl.		Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Do. at Corydon,		Georgetown I. & F. Company,	do
Do. at Vevay,		**Virginia.**	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½	Richmond & Branches, $5 and up	1½
Branch Lawrenceb'g.	50	Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Illinois.		Morgantown and South Branch,	
Bank of Illinois		N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Missouri.		Charlestown	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis		**Georgia.**	
Tennessee.		State banks, generally, $5 and up	1
State bk. and Bran.	50	**Connecticut.**	
Nashville bank,	do	Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
Michigan Ter.		N. Haven bk. it do.	par
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15	Bridgeport,	2 dis.
N. Carolina.		Middletown bank	2
State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	1	Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Newbern, $5 & up.	do	Derby bank,	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do	**Massachusets.**	
S. Carolina.		Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Charleston 5 & up.	4½	Springfield,	3 dis.
Rhode-Island.		Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Providence banks,	3	Salem,	do
Washington bank at Westerly,	3	Worcester,	do
Phœnix bank at do.	3	Other Massachusetts notes,	do
New England Commercial bank			
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4		
Vermont.			
Burlington,			
N. Hampshire.			
Generally			

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1823.

Presidential Nomination.

The approaching presidential election, is thought to be one of the deepest interest to the people of the United States, one on which the people themselves ought to interfere directly, and not through representation. The candidate selected, ought to be one whose public services give him fair claims to the confidence of the nation, and its highest honors, one whose character is a pledge of future usefulness and devotion to national interest and honor; one who is free and unshackled by local or personal influence, and will enter on the administration of public business, with no pledges but to the country. The citizens of Allegheny county, friendly to the election of such a candidate for the presidency, are requested to meet at the court-house, in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 6th of August, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

July 18. AN ELECTOR.

The effigy.—The character of the Petrikins of Washington, who are the inventors of some of the stories which have been lately published against Mr. Gregg, may be discovered from their conduct with relation to the image or effigy of Mr. Gregg, put up in that town on the morning of the 4th of July. The Petrikins, in their paper, the Bellefonte Patriot, deliberately stated that the effigy was put up by the friends of Mr. G. in order that they might blame it upon the friends of Mr. Shulze. Now, affidavits of several respectable persons have been published, which prove conclusively, that the effigy was prepared and set up exclusively by the Shulzeites, with the knowledge, if not the assistance of the Petrikins, one of whom endeavored to prevail on one of the deponents not to disclose his knowledge of the transaction, as he, Petrikin, intended to blame it upon the Greggites!!!

Hail Storm. On Tuesday the 4th inst. a hail storm passed over the north east corner of Washington county, which entirely destroyed the corn crops, and did extensive injury to the timber within its range. The hail fell in flat pieces, of extraordinary size. Half an hour after the storm, the ground was in some places covered with the hail. The roof of a shingled house was shattered to pieces.

Lake Erie Shipping.—On Saturday last, our harbor presented to the eye of the stranger, a most novel and picturesque sight. By the side of the forest trees that skirt its borders, and stretch their broad branches over its waves, the masts of *twenty-four* sail of vessels, including one steam boat, were seen towering aloft, and spreading to the fitful breeze the canvas, and "star spangled banner" that protects them.

[*Buffalo Journal, July* 15.

Natural History.—On the 30th of May last Lake Erie was observed to take a sudden rise.—It was principally noticed at the mouths of Otter and Kettle creeks, which are twenty miles apart. At Otter Creek it came in with a swell of nine feet perpendicular height, drove a schooner from her moorings to the high ground, and inundated all of the adjacent flats. This was followed by two others of equal height. At Kettle Creek several men were drawing a fish net in the Lake, and hearing the roaring of the waters, they let go their net and ran for their lives. The swell overtook them before they could reach the high bank, but being expert swimmers they escaped unhurt. After the three swells had spent their force the lake gradually subsided, and in about twenty minutes was at its usual height and tranquillity. The cause of the phenomenon staggers conjecture.—*Pres. Jour.*

Female Patriotism.—Five hundred women at Barcelona, have formed themselves into a corps, dressed in jackets and armed with pikes, fully determined to lose their lives in defence of their city.

The number of Scotchmen, and immediate descendants of Scotchmen, in Liverpool, is estimated at 20,000.

A Fish without Eyes.—We learn from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that a Mr. Stricklin caught a short time since, with a hook and line, in Clinch river, a Cat Fish, weighing 16 pounds, which had no eyes; and after the most close examination no marks were perceived that would indicate its ever having had any—it was perfect in every other part.

All persons desirous of being admitted to the rights of citizenship, who arrived in the state of Pennsylvania before the year 1802, are only required to make proof of the fact, and they can receive their certificates of naturalisation without any further trouble.—*Lanc. Gaz.*

Two men were lately engaged in a scuffle at or near the Washington Market, New York, when the head of a large sail needle, which was attached to the coat of one of them, accidentally hit against a hard substance, probably a button, which forced the point of it into the breast of the other. It penetrated his heart, and he almost immediately expired.

A number of the Friends are forming a settlement in Michigan territory, near the head waters of the river Rouge. The business of the land office at Detroit, in disposing of lands to emigrants, was seven fold greater during the month of May, than it has ever been during the same month of any preceding year.

Colony of Jews.—Some weeks since we published a notice to landholders, from the society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, proposing to purchase land for the formation of a colony, to be located in the State of New York. We now understand that it is probable the society will purchase 20,000 acres of township No. 5, about 25 miles W. of Plattsburgh, and near the military turnpike. An agent has been appointed to view the premises, and is satisfied with the soil and situation. The society has in view "the establishment of an asylum for the oppressed of that people who profess a faith in Christ, or desire to be instructed in the doctrines of the Christian religion."—*Plattsburgh Rep.*

The Philadelphia Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, has awarded to Mr. Jonathan Nichols, of Providence, R. I. a medal and twenty dollars in cash, for the invention of his Spring-Carriage Seat.

The Hon. Smith Thompson has been appointed by the President, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Second Circuit, in the place of Judge Livingston, deceased. It is rumored that Mr Southard, of New Jersey, will succeed Mr. Thompson in the Navy Department.

Annapolis, July 19.

A more horrid detail has seldom met the eye of humanity than has been related to us by a gentleman who resides near the spot where it occurred!

William Hood, residing on the head of Severn, aged about 45 years, and having a family of ten children, and a wife pregnant, on Friday last, at 11 o'clock, took three of his children from the house, and made them assist him in erecting a three square pen of fodder, rails, &c. large enough for himself to sit in—which when he had completed, he sent his son Joshua, aged about 11 years to the house for a chunk of fire—the child at first resolutely refused; but on being threatened with death if he did not obey, he finally brought the fire. The father then set himself down in the pen, and obliged his son to set fire to the fodder—and obliged him to sit and began with great fortitude to endure the flames with great glee. Drink about forty quit drawn every century," which he continued to sing until the flames extended first to his feet above his

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FOR THE GAZETTE.

In the history of our country, such a unanimous expression of public feeling and sentiment has seldom occurred, as was evinced at the numerous meeting noticed in this day's paper, and which selected General Jackson as the candidate for the Presidential chair. It was composed of every class of people, and of every political denomination, and after a full and orderly discussion, in which every candidate, whose name has been before the public, was fairly nominated and respectfully treated, the Hero of Orleans was taken up, with a burst of enthusiasm, and with a degree of unanimity never before witnessed in this place. It is in vain to contend with public opinion; Jackson is emphatically the people's choice, in this District, and we are convinced that throughout Pennsylvania, the same result will appear, if our citizens resolve to act and think for themselves.

Age.—The patent writers have talked so much about Mr. Gregg's age, that they actually begin to date and rave upon the subject. In this case their "confession of idea," is, indeed, palpable. From the *Young* editor of the Statesman, to the *old* one who conducts the Press, they have been figuring at it; but their calculations, being forced, wont prove.—The one has told us of an old gentleman in Fayette township or in Mass. who knows all about it; and the other of an old woman in Delaware or the Jerseys, who knows far more. But somehow or other, the authentic record, by Mr Gregg's biographer, in Zachariah Poulson's good old Quaker paper, showing that he is 65 years of age, cannot be gotten over either by misprinting or misrepresenting it; and our patents, at their wits' ends, if not beyond them, continue to keep themselves in countenance on the subject, by sheer vociferation. Accordingly, almost forgetting their usual watchwords of Gry, Hartford, and blue light, they keep repeating "72—72—72," as unmeaningly as the clamorous little green chippers of our forests keep up their deafening chitter of "Katy-did—Katy-did—Katy-did."—Harmless, things!—an equal life awaits them. The election and the frost, early in October, will completely "knock the same out of them."

Ball Room.—The following is the toast given at the ball room in Lynchburgh, (Va.) on the fourth instant, one of the company, after giving a toast said:—

"I arise, Mr. President and Vice President, to express with your permission, and that of my fellow citizens around, my impression upon a subject of deep concern to the United States.

The mode of electing the president and vice president of the United States, calls out loudly for amendment. The present method is the result of intrigue—sanctioned, too, by most of the members of Congress, a most palpable *fraud upon the rights of suffrage.* The power of correcting this evil is vested in the people, if they will exercise it. Let them discharge those members, who uphold a Presidential caucus, and substitute those in their places who will use the utmost efforts to procure such amendments of the federal constitution as will produce one uniform mode, of election, by districts in each state throughout the United States. Then, and not till then, will the government be administered by a President and Vice-President of the r own choice.

To the sentiment contained in the above extract, we respond heartily, and with emphasis AMEN. We should like to kn w what Senator or Representative from Maryland would dare to attend such a caucus. If there is not as we have been told, virtue enough in the People to execute a constitutional right, let us burn that instrument at once, and apply to some member of the Holy Alliance to provide us with a Regency, until they shall find leisure to send over some legitimate monarch to sway the sceptre over the Kingdom, formerly the Republic of America; we have no idea of enduring the regency of a Caucus a-a—not for a moment. There will be no chance for intrigue at the next election. We shall shortly hear a strong expression of the public mind on the subject—*it will speak in the voice of thunder.*

[*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

Milledgeville, July 8.—A gentleman of unquestionable veracity writes to us from Pulaski county, that a few Indians having encamped, two or three weeks ago, in a neighboring county, for the purpose of supplying themselves with venison, a parcel of white men went to their camp, (the Indians being absent on a hunting excursion) and took their blankets, clothes, saddles, bridles, provision, and skins, and made a bonfire of the whole! The Indians were entirely peaceable, had done no mischief, and were furnished with recommendations from McIntosh and Barnett, soliciting for them friendly treatment: But it was the misfortune of these children of the forest to meet with savages worse than Indians. Our correspondent is apprehensive that some innocent person will suffer for this abominable act, so contrary to hospitality, justice and humanity, and appropriately remarks, "Had those we call savages committed a similar outrage on our unoffending citizens, who had business in, or were passing through the Nation, what an uproar and bustle it would make! We should hear of nothing but revenge and restitution."

St. Louis, July 16.—By a letter received in town from one of Gen. Ashley's expedition, we are informed that a man by the name of *Mike Fink*, well known in this quarter as a great marksman with the rifle, and the same who sometime since, in this place, shot off a negro's heel to enable him, as he said, to "wear a *genteel* boot," was engaged in his favorite amusement of shooting a tin cup from off the head of another man, when aiming too low or from some other cause, shot his companion in the forehead and killed him. Another man of the expedition (whose name we have not heard) remonstrated against Fink's conduct, to which he Fink, replied, that he would kill him likewise, upon which the other drew a pistol and shot Fink dead upon the spot.

[*Republican.*

A Caution to Hunters.—On Saturday evening, the 19th ult. Isaac Hilliard, of Parker township, Butler county, Pa went to watch for deer, at a lick, in the neighborhood; having gone rather early in the evening, he had sat down in the bushes convenient to the lick, and had fallen asleep; he awoke about dusk, and was creeping through the bushes to the lick; his brother, Elisha, had come to the same lick, on the same errand, and hearing the noise in the bushes, and seeing, as he supposed, a deer, Isaac having on a red jacket, fired his rifle; his feelings and astonishment can be more easily conceived than described, to find, that instead of a deer, he had shot his brother. The ball passed through his shoulder, and is supposed to have lodged on one of his ribs.—Some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

[*Butler Repos.*

LOSS OF THE U. S. BRIG ENTERPRIZE.

The arrivals yesterday from Curracoa brought the unpleasing intelligence of this fine vessel having been cast away on the 8th inst. on Little Curracoa. We rejoice to learn, however, that her gallant officers and crew were all saved, and that by their indefatigable exertions most of the rigging, spars, stores, and all the guns have been recovered from the wreck, and a brig chartered to transport them to the United States. The Enterprize was a favorite little vessel, a fine sailer, and an excellent sea-boat. She was engaged in the war against Tripoli, and acquired a full share of renown in the late war with England, by the important service performed on the Canadian coast, and the capture of the Boxer, after one of the most gallant and bloody actions recorded in naval history. The commanders of both vessels fell in the midst of the battle, covered with glory. They met in death, and were buried side by side in the grave-yard at Portland.

N. Y. Statesman.

PIRATES KILLED AND TAKEN.

New York, July 28.—The blood of Allen has at length been avenged, on nearly the same ground where he fell. Capt. Granger, of the Indian, who left Matanzas on the 12th inst. informs us that two U. S. barges, under the command of Lieutenants Watson and Inman, have succeeded in capturing a piratical vessel, and destroyed and made prisoners of the crew, about 40 in number. The vessel captured is a schooner, of 74 to 80 tons, and was found lying at anchor in Wapping Bay, about ten leagues to windward of Matanzas. As the barges approached her, she got under way, and commenced firing upon them. When the barges had got within about 50 yards of the schr. the crews gave three cheers, upon which most of the crew of the pirate jumped overboard, and endeavored to swim ashore, but were pursued by the barges, and about 20 to 25 of them were shot in the water. Of those who reached the shore, seven were taken by the captain of the District, and marched to Matanzas, where they remained in prison, within the Castle yard. The schooner was towed in by the barges, and was employed as a prize by the U. S. Navy Agent at Matanzas, and was destined for the port of Thompson, and was afterwards sold by the agent at auction. The pirates, when on the way to Matanzas, [illegible]

Erratum.—In the Address of the Democratic Republicans of Pittsburgh, friendly to the election of Mr. Gregg, published in our last, the part of the following sentence set in Italitie, was omitted.

"We find him, (Mr. Shulze) as chairman of a committee, (the only case in which he acted in that capacity) reporting a bill to apportion into districts, the representatives of this state to congress—*a bill which gave to Lancaster county but* ONE representative, on a population of 68,336 the ratio being 40,000—thus depriving 28,336 people, of a representation in Congress!"

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 1. Keel Boat Colonel Colbert, 25 tons, Woods, owner, Trodea, master, from Louisville, tobacco and lead.

5. K. B. Zanesville Rambler, 20 tons, Hawn, from Wheeling, freight.

6. K. B. Muskingum Hero, 15 tons, Lewis, from Zanesville, freight.

—. K. B. ——, 20 tons, Hooper, from Beaver, clay.

DEPARTED.

July 31. K. B. General Jackson, 25 tons, A. Hart, owner, Dickey, master, for Louisville, dry goods.

Aug. 5. K. B. Friendship, 15 tons, Reno & Beer, Cunningham, for Wheeling, dry goods.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To Louisville, in flat boats,		25 cts. per	100 lbs.
Cincinnati	"	23	"
Wheeling	"	15	"
To Louisville, in Keel Boats		62½	"
Cincinnati	"	50	"
Maysville	"	37½	"
Wheeling	"	18	"
Nashville	"	1 25	"

☞Rivers Rising.

McCLURG & KING,

AT THEIR

Wholesale & Retail Store,

HAVE received, and offer for sale, at very low prices for *Cash*, or acceptances at short dates,

8 *CASES superior LEGHORN HATS,*

Comprising a complete assortment of *Ladies' Flats*, with and without extra crowns, from No. 26 to 50.

Misses and Children's do.

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GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1823.

Presidential Nomination.

The approaching presidential election, is thought to be one of the deepest interest to the people of the United States, one on which the people themselves ought to interfere directly, and not through representatives. The candidate selected, ought to be one whose public services give him fair claims to the confidence of the nation, and its highest honors; one whose character is a pledge of future usefulness and devotion to national interest and honor; one who is free and unshackled by local or personal influence, and will enter on the administration of public business, with no pledges but to the country. The citizens of Allegheny county, friendly to the selection of such a candidate for the presidency, are requested to meet at the *court-house*, in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 6th of August, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

AN ELECTOR.

July 18.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

In the history of our country, such a unanimous expression of public feeling and sentiment has seldom occurred, as was evinced at the numerous meeting noticed in this day's paper, and which selected General Jackson as the candidate for the Presidential chair. It was composed of every class of people, and of every political denomination, and after a full and orderly discussion, in which every candidate, whose name has been before the public, was fairly nominated and respectfully treated, the Hero of Orleans was taken up, with a burst of enthusiasm, and with a degree of unanimity never before witnessed in this place. It is in vain to contend with public opinion; Jackson is emphatically the people's choice, in this District, and we are convinced that throughout Pennsylvania, the same result will appear, if our citizens resolve to act and think for themselves

---

Age —The patent writers have talked so much about Mr. Gregg's age, that they actually begin to *date* and rave upon the subject. In this case their "confusion of ideas," is, indeed, palpable. From the *Young* editor of the Statesman, to the *old one* who conducts the Press, they have been figuring at it; but their calculations, being forced, wont prove.—The one has told us of an old gentleman in Fayette township or in *Moon*, who knows all about it; and the other of an old woman in Delaware or the Jerseys, who knows far more. But somehow or other, the authentic record, by Mr Gregg's biographer, in Zachariah Poulson's good old Quaker paper, showing that he is 65 years of age, cannot be gotten over, either by misprinting or misrepresenting it; and our patents, at their wits' ends, if not beyond them, continue to keep themselves in countenance on the subject, by sheer vociferation. Accordingly, almost forgetting their usual watchwords of *tory*, Hartford, and blue-light, they keep repeating "72—72—72," as unceasingly as the clamorous little green chirpers of our forests keep up their deafening clatter of "Katy-did—Katy-did—Katy-did."—Harmless, things!—an equal fate awaits them. The election and the frost, early in October, will completely "knock the noise out of them."

The story, formerly published in the Democratic Press latterly in the York Gazette, and circulated in conversation by the enemies of Mr. Gregg, in this city, that in March 1807, that gentleman drew mileage both as a senator and representative, is clearly refuted by the extracts from the Congressional Journals, in the preceding page.

The Effigy.—The character of the Petrikins of Bellefonte, who are the inventors of some of the stories which have been lately published against Mr. Gregg, may be discovered from their conduct with relation to the image or effigy of Mr. Gregg, put up in that town on the morning of the 4th of July. The Petrikins, in their paper, the Bellefonte Patriot, deliberately stated that the effigy was put up by the friends of Mr. G. in order that they might blame it up on the friends of Mr. Shulze. Now, affidavits of several respectable persons have been published, which prove conclusively, that the effigy was prepared and set up exclusively by the Shulzeites, with the knowledge, if not the assistance of the Petrikins, one of whom endeavored to prevail on one of the deponents not to disclose his knowledge of the transaction, as he, Petrikin, intended to blame it upon the Greggites!!!

Hail Storm. On Tuesday the 4th inst. a hail storm passed over the north east corner of Washington county, which entirely destroyed the corn crops, and did extensive injury to the timber within its range. The hail fell in flat pieces, of extraordinary size. Half an hour after the storm, the ground was in some places covered with the hail. The roof of a shingled house was shattered to pieces.

Lake Erie Shipping.—On Saturday last, our harbor presented to the eye of the stranger, a most novel and picturesque sight. By the side of the forest trees that skirt its borders, and stretch their broad branches over its waves, the masts of *twenty-four* sail of vessels, including one steam boat, were seen towering aloft, and spreading to the fitful breeze the canvas, and "star spangled banner" that protects them.

[*Buffalo Journal, July* 15.

Natural History.—On the 30th of May last Lake Erie was observed to take a sudden rise.—It was principally noticed at the mouths of Otter and Kettle creeks, which are twenty miles apart. At Otter Creek it came in with a swell of nine feet perpendicular height, drove a schooner from her moorings to the high ground, and inundated all of the adjacent flats. This was followed by two others of equal height. At Kettle Creek several men were drawing a fish net in the Lake, and hearing the roaring of the waters, they let go their net and ran for their lives. The swell overtook them before they could reach the high bank, but being expert swimmers they escaped unhurt. After the three swells had spent their force the lake gradually subsided, and in about twenty minutes was at its usual height and tranquillity. The cause of the phenomenon staggers conjecture.—*Prov. Jour.*

Female Patriotism.—Five hundred women at Barcelona, have formed themselves into a corps, dressed in jackets and armed with pikes, fully determined to lose their lives in defence of their city.

The number of Scotchmen, and immediate descendants of Scotchmen, in Liverpool, is estimated at 20 000.

A Fish without Eyes.—We learn from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that a Mr. Stricklin caught a short time since, with a hook and line, in Clinch river, a Cat Fish, weighing 16 pounds, which had no eyes; and after the most close examination no marks were perceived that would indicate its ever having had any—it was perfect in every other part.

All persons desirous of being admitted to the rights of citizenship, who arrived in the state of Pennsylvania before the year 1807, are only required to make proof of the fact, and they can receive their certificates of naturalization without any further trouble.—*Lanc Gaz.*

Two men were lately engaged in a scuffle at or near the Washington Market, New York, when the head of a large sail needle, which was attached to the coat of one of them, accidentally hit against a hard substance, probably a button, which forced the point of it into the breast of the other. It penetrated his heart, and he almost immediately expired.

A number of the Friends are forming a settlement in Michigan territory, near the head waters of the river Rouge. The business of the land office at Detroit, in disposing of lands to emigrants, was seven fold greater during the month of May, than it has ever been during the same month of any preceding year.

Colony of Jews.—Some weeks since we published a notice to landholders, from the society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, proposing to purchase land for the formation of a colony, to be located in the State of New York. We now understand that it is probable the society will purchase 20,000 acres of township No. 5, about 25 miles W. of Plattsburgh, and near the military turnpike. An agent has been appointed to view the premises, and is satisfied with the soil and situation. The society has in view "the establishment of an asylum for the oppressed of that people who profess a faith in Christ, or desire to be instructed in the doctrines of the Christian religion"—*Plattsburgh Rep.*

The Philadelphia Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, has awarded to Mr. Jonathan Nichols, of Providence, R. I. a medal and twenty dollars in cash, for the invention of his Spring-Carriage Seat.

The Hon. Smith Thompson has been appointed by the President, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Second Circuit, in the place of Judge Livingston, deceased. It is rumored that Mr Southard, of New Jersey, will succeed Mr. Thompson in the Navy Department.

Annapolis, July 19.

A more horrid detail has seldom met the eye of humanity than has been related to us by a gentleman who resides near the spot where it occurred

William Hood, residing on the head of Severn, aged about 45 years, and having a family of ten children, and a wife pregnant, on Friday last, at 11 o'clock, took three of his children from the house, and made them assist him in erecting a three square pen of fodder, rails, &c. large enough for himself to sit in—which when he had completed, he sent his son Joshua, aged about 11 years to the house for a chunk of fire—the child at first resolutely refused, but on being threatened with death if he did not obey, he finally brought the fire, the father then sat himself down in the pen, and obliged his son to set fire to the fodder—he then folded his arms and began with great glee, "Drink about boys and drown sorrow," which he continued to sing until the flames extended five or six feet above his head, when one of his neighbors discovered his situation and hastened to extricate him—on shoving him by the arm for the purpose, he found him so much burnt that the skin left the flesh—he, however, dragged him out of the flames—the enfuriated maniac in a rage, seized a club, and swore by his maker he would kill him for interfering. Mr Belt was compelled to retreat for his life, and Hood returned into the fire and continued there until the family, alarmed by Mr. Belt, reached the place and again dragged him from the flames, too far burnt to make further resistance; his nose and one of his ears were burnt off, the wind-pipe exposed, and in other respects he was dreadfully mutilated. He was taken to the house and medical aid immediately sent for. At night he recovered his speech sufficiently to tell his wife that "his master" had come for him the day before, but he was not ready for him—that he would be for him again that night, but he was not yet prepared, but that next day at eleven o'clock, when he came again, he should be ready and would go.

He said his object was to have burnt up soul and body, so as to deprive the devil of his expectation. To the last he continued imprecating in the bitterest terms those who had prevented his purpose. He lingered in a dreadful manner until Saturday at 11 o'clock, and then expired. He is represented to have been a man of singular manners and intemperate habits.—*Maryland Repub.*

Milledgeville, July 8.—A gentleman of unquestionable veracity writes to us from Pulaski county, that a few Indians having encamped, two or three weeks ago, in a neighboring county, for the purpose of supplying themselves with venison, a parcel of white men went to their camp, (the Indians being absent on a hunting excursion) and took their blankets, clothes, saddles, bridles, provision, and skins, and made a bonfire of the whole! The Indians were entirely peaceable, had done no mischief, and were furnished with recommendations from McIntosh and Barnett, soliciting for them friendly treatment: But it was the misfortune of these children of the forest to meet with savages worse than Indians. Our correspondent is apprehensive that some innocent person will suffer for this abominable act, so contrary to hospitality, justice and humanity, and appropriately remarks, "Had those we call savages committed a similar outrage on our unoffending citizens, who had business in, or were passing through the Nation, what an uproar and bustle it would make! We should hear of nothing but revenge and restitution"

St. Louis, July 16.—By a letter received in town from one of Gen. Ashley's expedition, we are informed that a man by the name of *Mike Fink*, well known in this quarter as a great marksman with the rifle, and the same who sometime since, in this place, shot off a negro's heel to enable him, as he said, to "wear a *genteel* boot," was engaged in his favorite amusement of shooting a tin cup from off the head of another man, when aiming too low or from some other cause, shot his companion in the forehead and killed him. Another man of the expedition (whose name we have not heard) remonstrated against Fink's conduct, to which he Fink, replied, that he would kill him likewise, upon which the other drew a pistol and shot Fink dead upon the spot.

[*Republican.*

A Caution to Hunters.—On Saturday evening, the 19th ult. Isaac Hilliard, of Parker township, Butler county, Pa went to watch for deer, at a lick, in the neighborhood; having gone rather early in the evening, he had sat down in the bushes convenient to the lick, and had fallen asleep; he awoke about dusk, and was creeping through the bushes to the lick; his brother, Elisha, had come to the same lick, on the same errand, and hearing the noise in the bushes, and seeing, as he supposed, a deer, Isaac having on a red jacket, fired his rifle; his feelings and astonishment can be more easily conceived than described, to find, that instead of a deer, he had shot his brother. The ball passed through his shoulder, and is supposed to have lodged on one of his ribs.—Some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

[*Butler Repos.*

LOSS OF THE U. S. BRIG ENTERPRIZE.

The arrivals yesterday from Curracoa brought the unpleasing intelligence of this fine vessel having been cast away on the 8th inst. on Little Curracoa. We rejoice to learn, however, that her gallant officers and crew were all saved, and that by their indefatigable exertions most of the rigging, spars, stores, and all the guns have been recovered from the wreck, and a brig chartered to transport them to the United States. The Enterprize was a favorite little vessel, a fine sailor, and an excellent sea-boat. She was engaged in the war against Tripoli, and acquired a full share of renown in the late war with England, by the important service performed on the eastern coast, and the capture of the Boxer, after one of the most gallant and bloody actions recorded in naval history. The commanders of both vessels fell in the midst of the battle, covered with glory. They met in death, and were buried side by side in the grave-yard at Portland.

N. Y. Statesman.

PIRATES KILLED AND TAKEN.

New York, July 28.—The blood of Allen has at length been avenged, on nearly the same ground where he fell. Capt. Granger, of the Radius, who left Matanzas on the 12th inst. informs us that two U. S. barges, under the command of Lieutenants Watson and Inman, have succeeded in capturing a piratical vessel, and destroyed and made prisoners of the crew, about 40 in number. The vessel captured is a schooner, of 74 to 80 tons, and was found lying at anchor in Wapping Bay, about ten leagues to windward of Matanzas. As the barges approached her, she got under way, and commenced firing upon them. When the barges had got within about 50 yards of the schr. the crews gave three cheers, upon which most of the crew of the pirate jumped overboard, and endeavored to swim ashore, but were pursued by the barges, and about 20 to 25 of them were shot in the water. Of those who reached the shore, seven were taken by the captain of the District, and marched to Matanzas, where they remained in prison, when the Radius sailed. The schooner was taken by the barges—she had been employed as a droger from Matanzas, and was captured by the pirates about 15 days before, when on the way from Havana, with a valuable cargo, which had not yet been discharged. The pirate had just completed arming for cruising, with a long 18 on a swivel, and two long 6 pounders. Her commander was well known by the name of *Little Devil*; he was killed in the action. A large barge which the pirates had stolen, was alongside the schooner and was also captured. The prize was sent to Key West, two days before Capt. G. left Matanzas.

A vessel arrived at Charleston, from Turks Island, reports, that information had reached Turks Island, that a British sloop of war had captured, about three weeks since, off St. Domingo, a piratical schooner with a crew of 60 men, together with $200,000 on board, in specie, and other valuable articles; the pirates were sent to Jamaica. The sloop of war was disguised as a merchantman, and went in, in the night, and boarded her with her boats.

Congressional Caucus.—At a public dinner given at Lynchburgh, (Va.) on the fourth instant, one of the company, after giving a toast said:—

"I arise, Mr. President and Vice President, to express with your permission, and that of my fellow citizens around, my impression upon a subject of deep concern to the United States.

The mode of electing the president and vice president of the United States, calls out loudly for amendment. The present method is the result of intrigue—sanctioned, too, by most of the members of Congress, a most palpable *fraud upon the rights of suffrage.* The power of correcting this evil is vested in the people, if they will exercise it. Let them discharge those members, who uphold a Presidential caucus, and substitute those in their places who will use the utmost efforts to procure such amendments of the federal constitution as will produce one uniform mode, of election, by districts in each state throughout the United States. Then, and not till then, will the government be administered by a President and Vice-President of the r own choice.

To the sentiment contained in the above extract, we respond heartily, and with emphasis AMEN. We should like to kn w what Senator or Representative from Maryland would dare to attend such a caucus. If there is not as we have been told, virtue enough in the People to execute a constitutional right, let us burn that instrument at once, and apply to some member of the Holy Alliance to provide us with a Regency, until they shall find leisure to send over some legitimate monarch to sway the sceptre over the Kingdom, formerly the Republic of America; we have no idea of enduring the regency of a Caucus no—not for a moment. There will be no chance for intrigue at the next election. We shall shortly hear a strong expression of the public mind on the subject-*it will speak in the voice of thunder.*

[*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

Erratum—In the Address of the Democratic Republicans of Pittsburgh, friendly to the election of Mr. Gregg, published in our last, the part of the following sentence set in Italitic, was omitted.

"We find him, (Mr. Shulze) as chairman of a committee, (the only case in which he acted in that capacity) reporting a bill to apportion into districts, the representatives of this state to congress—*a bill which gave to Lancaster county but* ONE representative, on a population of 68,336 the ratio being 40,000—thus depriving 28,336 people, of a representation in Congress!"

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 1. Keel Boat Colonel Colbert, 25 tons, Woods, owner, Trodes, master, from Louisville, tobacco and lead.

5. K. B. Zanesville Rambler, 20 tons, Hawn, from Wheeling, freight.

6. K. B. Muskingum Hero, 15 tons, Lewis, from Zanesville, freight.

—. K B. ——, 20 tons, Hooper, from Beaver, clay.

DEPARTED.

July 31. K. B. General Jackson, 25 tons, A. Hart, owner, Dickey, master, for Louisville, dry goods

Aug. 5. K. B. Friendship, 15 tons, Reno & Beer, Cunningham, for Wheeling, dry goods.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To Louisville, in flat boats,		25 cts. per	100 lbs.
Cincinnati	"	23	"
Wheeling	"	15	"
To Louisville, in Keel Boats		62½	"
Cincinnati	"	50	"
Maysville	"	37½	"
Wheeling	"	18	"
Nashville	"	1 25	"

☞Rivers Rising.

M'CLURG & KING,

AT THEIR

Wholesale & Retail Store,

HAVE received, and offer for sale, at very low prices for *Cash*, or acceptances at short dates,

8 *CASES superior LEGHORN HATS,*

Comprising a complete assortment of *Ladies' Flats*, with and without extra crowns, from No. 28 to 50.

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L. Stewart,

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1823.—3t. Sheriff.

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Poetry.

For the Gazette.

THE DISSIPATED HUSBAND.

Hast thou not seen him, at the dead of night,
Alone, with bloated cheek and blood-shot eye
Reeling towards that low and flickering light,
That gleams within his home of poverty?

And as he opes, with agitated hand,
The door of misery, who waits to bless?
No tender wife, with looks endearing, bland,
Nought but unrelenting wretchedness.

She who once could sit, and watch the hours
Glide on, in anxious fondness, free from fears.
Now cuils, in loneliness, joy's wither'd flowers
And drags out life in bitterness and tears.

Her little ones, unconscious of the smart
Of poverty, sleep sweetly on their bed;
Nor feel the pangs that rend a mother's heart,
Who knows how soon they'll vainly ask for bread.

Pain would she turn her eyes on him who erst
Had bade her live for him, his home to cheer,
But ah! she dares not gaze, her heart would burst,
For he and home are desolate and drear.

Oh man! when God from dust created thee,
Thou wert o're all, the noblest of the earth;
But passion drove thee to the fatal tree
And turn'd thee recreant almost at thy birth.

The joys of Eden and of wedded love,
How similar, and yet to thee how vain!
For let one base desire prompt thee to move,
Thou'lt turn the whole to misery and pain.

Oh! God, if wretchedness must be mine own,
And a long life of every sweet be bare,
Let me but drag existence out *alone*,
And I will hug thee fondly, fell Despair!

B——.

Miscellany.

How any man in the heat of Summer could write so spirited an article as the following, on such a subject too, is more than I am capable of conceiving. I have read it over three times, and laughed heartily. I would give a bottle of sparkling ale, to know who wrote it.

Village Record.

From Poulson's A. D. Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson.—What are flies made for—is a question which has puzzled me since I was two feet high. To other insects—to reptiles, animalcula, and the whole tribe of inferior beings which infest us there seems to be some sort of final use attached. Deformity is in most cases compensated by an advantage. Those which are even terrible to view have something noble in the very terror which pleases us. The roaring menace of a furious lion is grand. There is a charm in the proudly uplifted crest of a serpent. The dragon and the griffin, the lizard, and sea-serpent strike us with wonder; but the senseless, wretched—*harmless* fly is a creature entirely *sui generis* in this respect. It cannot hurt—you do not fear it; its deformity is shocking—you despise it,—and yet the eternal haunting of this half dead languid creature bobbing in your mouth—whizzing past your ear—flying through your candle, is intolerable.

I love a musquitoe—delightful creature! its chirp is worth a bite, there is something like music in its modest notes—there is a gamut; and what is the red drop it sucks from you in comparison with the previous melody? The itching to be sure—

But never mind that.

The musquitoe can sting you—there is power, and you may dignify his conduct with the name of persecution. A musquitoe is brave—it gives you warning of its presence before it bites you—you may defend yourself; but the mean, puny wretch of a fly that is ever busy in doing nothing—without the ability to injure or the sense to keep quiet, who pretends to bore your flesh with his proboscis and can do nothing, is a disgrace to the family of creatures and excites loathing disgust.

You have scarce any compassion for a fly, he is a perfect fool. He will rush into the hot tallow or through the burning wick like a salamander, but there he is kicking and twitching in helpless agony, dragging his slow and greasy length over your paper—or sticking immoveably to your coat or hand.

There was a certain Roman Emperor who took delight in bodkining these torments. No doubt he had good reasons for it. There is, in fact, no other way of getting rid of them, but exterminating them by death. But I hate to hurt them—but this I do confess, that I do not feel the sorrow when in my fervour I see the silly things drop dead, that I do at seeing the blood of a mutilated musquitoe or a crushed cockroach. I have in younger days considered with delight the deluded multitude crowding to destruction in a fly-trap—they sip and sip until their gluttony is punished by a watery grave concealed beneath the well sweetened bread. I like yet to see them tantalized with the fly-brush—driven from a dainty bowl of milk—or whipped up from the sugar dish. And then again to see the pampered wretches full length in your cream-pot, scampering over your favorite dish, or drowned by quantities in a luscious goblet of untasted drink—it's enough to raise the temper and the vengeance of patient Job himself.

The musquitoe is noble—he only asks a few hours, at the most, for his banquet and is off. But be ye up or down, walking or sitting, or standing, sleeping or waking, or cat-napping, at home or abroad, the fly will wheeze and wheeze, and wheeze ad infinitum.

I was kept awake all last night, (thermometer at least 100,) by a fly and musquetoe. I let my singing friend have the reward of his carrol in a hearty draught from one of my choicest veins. It itched—I scratched but did not complain, and in an hour or two it was over. But for the rest of the night there was a fly, weak and impotent as sleep, bobbing lazily in my face—I turned—he whizzed past my ear—I twisted—but there he was tramping on my hair. I shook my head—he leaped on that most exquisitely tender inch under the nose. I blowed him—but oh!—its a long chapter—I blowed and knocked and shook myself into a fever—'twas all the same, and then I got up and dressed and put my Bandanno over my head and dozed in my easy chair.

Buzz—there he goes down my throat while I was gaping—the very identical fellow—I [illegible] and put him out of the window—He [illegible] back again—I'll pay him [illegible]

Bowman.

Agriculture.

From the American Farmer.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

This destructive insect is propagated from the eggs of the fly deposited on the grains of wheat when ripening; the truth of which I learned from actual observations. The fly may be seen by the middle of June, and from that time till the wheat is cut, flying about and lighting upon the ears of wheat. It deposites its eggs upon the outer end of the grain, where they may be seen with a good microscope or optic glass; sometimes to the number of six or seven.

They remain there till the grain is sown.—The warmth necessary to produce vegetation is sufficient to animate the insect. It bursts its shell and enters the shoot, where it lies in a torpid state until the next spring, excepting in some instances, when the wheat is sown early—the fly commences its ravages in the fall.—When this is discovered, the best method is to turn sheep upon it and pasture it short, either in the fall or in the winter.

The most effectual way to check the propagation, is in preparing the seed before sowa, which should be in the following manner:—Put your seed into a hogshead, tub or vat, and cover it with water; let it stand 10 or 12 hours; then put the wheat upon a barn floor and sprinkle lime over it, and with a shovel mix it till it is well covered with lime. Let it remain in that state about twenty-four hours, and the eggs will be destroyed without any injury to the seed.

The following brief sketch of the observations which led to the discovery above mentioned is given, that all who wish to be satisfied of the truth of it may have ocular demonstration of the fact, if they will take the trouble. On viewing several grains of wheat in a microscope, something resembling the eggs of insects was observed upon them; 20 grains were selected with those appearances; they were put upon some raw cotton and a little earth in a tumbler of water, and observed every day; and on the day the grain opened and put forth its tender fibre, the insect burst from its shell and was not to be seen.

Ten days after, five of the grains, with their roots and blades, were taken from the glass and carefully examined. In three of them the insects were found. The other fifteen remained and overspread the top of the glass. They were preserved till spring, when on examining them, every stalk had an insect in it, some two and one had four.

Twenty other grains were selected and the lime applied for 12 hours. It was then washed, and the color of the egg was changed and being put into a glass, in like manner as the other, the wheat grew, but the eggs did not produce. The roots were transplanted and grew well, and 10 bushels of wheat limed as above, produced a good crop, while the neighboring fields suffered materially, and some were almost wholly destroyed by the fly.

A FARMER

Of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

WAIDE'S
BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy, for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation.

Well known for its great efficacy in Rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm,

An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower, it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan swarth, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty of the complexion.

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

*** The above articles are for sale, *Genuine*, only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,
Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh.
March 21—eo12t

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees.*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."
tf.

General Agency
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS,

In Florence, under the firm of ANDW. BUCHANAN, & Co. and in Tyrone, (opposite Florence,) under the firm of FINDLAY & BUCHANAN.—They pledge themselves for the most unremitting attention to the interests of those who may commit business to their care.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Annexed are our references.

Andw. Buchanan,
Hugh Findlay.

REFERENCES.

Thomas J. Read, Gen. J. Coffee, James Jackson, John Simpson, George Boggs, Jr.	Florence.
John C. Bucklin, Hite and Ormsby, John Bustard,	Louisville.
N. Berthoud,	Shippingport.
Postlethwaite, Brand & Co. James Weir,	Lexington.
Hugh Brent, & Co.	Paris.
Rich'd. Ashurst, Geo. & Jas. Boggs, & Co. James Arrot,	Philadelphia.
Wm. & David Kyle,	Richmond Va.
Bakewell, Page, & Bakewell, Samuel K. Page,	Pittsburgh.
Wm. D. Jones & Co. Keating & Bell, J. & R. Woods, R. T. & J. Walker, Gordon, Grant & Co. Dicks, Booker, & Co.	Cincinnati, Nashville. New Orleans.

July 11, 1823.—1m

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth-streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Casally.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq.* in

Third Street,
Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce goodrecommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
July 11. tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove-pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.
Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offer for sale, to responsible and accommodating farmers, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

S. S. ROBERTS,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
May 23—3mo.

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees of
A JOHNSTON, Jr. } J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } *Trustees.*
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. }

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

$150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Abeona, captain Williams, for Baltimore.—At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J E. C Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Danneman,
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland
June 6—12t

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

OLD RYE WHISKEY,
AND
PRIME KENTUCKY BACON,

FOR SALE, BY

Allen & Grant.

June 6, 1823—tf.

Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and [illegible] workman.

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality, at the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes; Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.
Wood-St. between Front and Water Sts.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE company which has been manufacturing Glass under the title of *Fielding & Impson*, is this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—The unclosed accounts shall be settled by both partners.

J. H. Fielding,
William Impson.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1823.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.	
Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville.	2

New York.	
City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1½ dis.
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	do
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Do. at Canandaigua.	2
Plattsburgh,	3

Maryland.	
Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.	
State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Trenton bank,	do
N. Brunswick bank	2 dis.
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly.	

1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

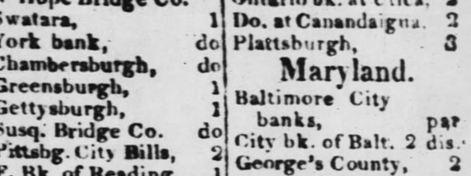
Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.
October 12. tfyaM11

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,
ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3mo

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

THE DISSIPATED HUSBAND.

Hast thou not seen him, at the dead of night,
Alone, with bloated cheek and blood-shot eye
Reeling towards that low and flickering light,
That gleams within his home of poverty?

And as he opes, with agitated hand,
The door of misery, who waits to bless?
No tender wife, with looks endearing, bland,
Nought but unrelenting wretchedness

She who once could sit, and watch the hours
Glide on, in anxious fondness, free from fears
Now culls, in loneliness, joy's wither'd flowers
And drags out life in bitterness and tears.

Her little ones, unconscious of the smart
Of poverty, sleep sweetly on their bed;
Nor feel the pangs that rend a mother's heart,
Who knows how soon they'll vainly ask for bread.

Fain would she turn her eyes on him who erst
Had bade her live for him, his home to cheer,
But ah! she dares not gaze, her heart would burst,
For he and home are desolate and drear.

Oh man! when God from dust created thee,
Thou wert o're all, the noblest of the earth;
But passion drove thee to the fatal tree
And turn'd thee recreant almost at thy birth.

The joys of Eden and of wedded love,
How similar, and yet to thee how vain!
For let one base desire prompt thee to move,
Thou'lt turn the whole to misery and pain.

Oh! God, if wretchedness must be mine own,
And a long life of every sweet be bare,
Let me but drag existence out *alone*,
And I will hug thee fondly, fell Despair!

B——.

Miscellany.

How any man in the heat of Summer could write so spirited an article as the following, on such a subject too, is more than I am capable of conceiving. I have read it over three times, and laughed heartily. I would give a bottle of sparkling ale, to know who wrote it.

Village Record.

From Poulson's A. D. Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson.—What are flies made for—is a question which has puzzled me since I was two feet high. To other insects—to reptiles, animalcula, and the whole tribe of inferior beings which infest us there seems to be some sort of final use attached. Deformity is in most cases compensated by an advantage. Those which are even terrible to view have something noble in the very terror which pleases us. The roaring menace of a furious lion is grand. There is a charm in the proudly uplifted crest of a serpent. The dragon and the griffin, the lizard, and sea-serpent strike us with wonder; but the senseless, wretched—*harmless* fly is a creature entirely *sui generis* in this respect. It cannot hurt—you do not fear it; its deformity is shocking—you despise it,—and yet the eternal haunting of this half dead languid creature bobbing in your mouth—whizzing past your ear—flying through your candle, is intolerable.

I love a musquitoe—delightful creature! its chirp is worth a bite, there is something like music in its modest notes—there is a gamut; and what is the red drop it sucks from you in comparison with the previous melody? The itching to be sure—

But never mind that.

The musquitoe can sting you—there is power, and you may dignify his conduct with the name of persecution. A musquitoe is brave—it gives you warning of its presence before it bites you—you may defend yourself; but the mean, puny wretch of a fly that is ever busy in doing nothing—without the ability to injure or the sense to keep quiet, who pretends to bore your flesh with his proboscis and can do nothing, is a disgrace to the family of creatures and excites loathing disgust.

You have scarce any compassion for a fly, he is a perfect fool. He will rush into the hot tallow or through the burning wick like a salamander, but there he is kicking and twitching in helpless agony, dragging his slow and greasy length over your paper—or sticking immoveably to your coat or hand.

There was a certain Roman Emperor who took delight in bodkining these torments. No doubt he had good reasons for it. There is, in fact, no other way of getting rid of them, but exterminating them by death. But I hate to hurt them—but this I do confess, that I do not feel the sorrow when in my fervour I see the silly things drop dead, that I do at seeing the blood of a mutilated musquitoe or a crushed cockroach. I have in younger days considered with delight the deluded multitude crowding to destruction in a fly-trap—they sip and sip until their gluttony is punished by a watery grave concealed beneath the well sweetened bread. I like yet to see them tantalized with the fly-brush—driven from a dainty bowl of milk—or whipped up from the sugar dish. And then again to see the pampered wretches full length in your cream-pot, scampering over your favorite dish, or drowned by quantities in a luscious goblet of untasted drink—it's enough to raise the temper and the vengeance of patient Job himself.

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I was kept awake all last night, (thermometer at least 100,) by a fly and musquetoe. I let my singing friend have the reward of his carrol in a hearty draught from one of my choicest veins. It itched—I scratched but did not complain, and in an hour or two it was over. But for the rest of the night there was a fly, weak and impotent as sleep, bobbing lazily in my face—I turned—he whizzed past my ear—I twisted—but there he was tramping on my hair. I shook my head—he leaped on that most exquisitely tender inch under the nose. I blowed him—but oh!—its a long chapter—I blowed and knocked and shook myself into a fever—'twas all the same, and then I got up and dressed and put my Bandannoe over my head and dozed in my easy chair.

Buzz—there he goes down my throat while I was gaping—the very identical fellow—I know him by his hum-drum.—I've caught him and put him out of the window—Me Hercule, he's back again—I'll go and hang myself.

SCRIBULO.

Agriculture.

From the American Farmer.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

This destructive insect is propagated from the eggs of the fly deposited on the grains of wheat when ripening; the truth of which I learned from actual observations. The fly may be seen by the middle of June, and from that time till the wheat is cut, flying about and lighting upon the ears of wheat. It deposites its eggs upon the outer end of the grain, where they may be seen with a good microscope or optic glass; sometimes to the number of six or seven.

They remain there till the grain is sown.—The warmth necessary to produce vegetation is sufficient to animate the insect. It bursts its shell and enters the shoot, where it lies in a torpid state until the next spring, excepting in some instances, when the wheat is sown early—the fly commences its ravages in the fall.—When this is discovered, the best method is to turn sheep upon it and pasture it short, either in the fall or in the winter.

The most effectual way to check the propagation, is in preparing the seed before sown, which should be in the following manner:—Put your seed into a hogshead, tub or vat, and cover it with water; let it stand 10 or 12 hours; then put the wheat upon a barn floor and sprinkle lime over it, and with a shovel mix it till it is well covered with lime. Let it remain in that state about twenty-four hours, and the eggs will be destroyed without any injury to the seed.

The following brief sketch of the observations which led to the discovery above mentioned is given, that all who wish to be satisfied of the truth of it may have occular demonstration of the fact, if they will take the trouble. On viewing several grains of wheat in a microscope, something resembling the eggs of insects was observed upon them; 20 grains were selected with those appearances; they were put upon some raw cotton and a little earth in a tumbler of water, and observed every day; and on the day the grain opened and put forth its tender fibre, the insect burst from its shell and was not to be seen.

Ten days after, five of the grains, with their roots and blades, were taken from the glass and carefully examined. In three of them the insects were found. The other fifteen remained and overspread the top of the glass. They were preserved till spring, when on examining them, every stalk had an insect in it, some two and one had four.

Twenty other grains were selected and the lime applied for 12 hours. It was then washed, and the color of the egg was changed and being put into a glass, in like manner as the other, the wheat grew, but the eggs did not produce. The roots were transplanted and grew well, and 10 bushels of wheat limed as above, produced a good crop, while the neighboring fields suffered materially, and some were almost wholly destroyed by the fly.

A FARMER

Of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

WAIDE'S
BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy, for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation.

Well known for its great efficacy in Rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm,

An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower, it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan swarth, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty of the complexion.

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

*** The above articles are for sale, *Genuine*, only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,

Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

March 21—eo12t

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees.*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."

tf.

Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves for the purpose of transacting a

General Agency
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS,

in Florence, under the firm of ANDW. BUCHANAN, & Co. and in Tyrone, (opposite Florence,) under the firm of FINDLAY & BUCHANAN.—They pledge themselves for the most unremitting attention to the interests of those who may commit business to their care.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Annexed are our references.

Andw. Buchanan,
Hugh Findlay.

REFERENCES.

Thomas J. Bond, Gen. J. Coffee, James Jackson, John Simpson, George Boggs, Jr.	*Florence.*
John C. Bucklin, Hite and Ormsby, John Bustard,	*Louisville.*
N. Berthoud,	*Shippingport.*
Postlethwaite, Brand & Co. James Weir,	*Lexington.*
Hugh Brent, & Co.	*Paris.*
Rich'd. Ashurst, Geo. & Jas. Boggs, & Co. James Arrot,	*Philadelphia.*
Wm. & David Kyle,	*Richmond Va.*
Bakewell, Page, & Bakewell, Samuel K. Page,	*Pittsburgh.*
Wm. D. Jones & Co.	*Cincinnati.*
Keating & Bell,	
J. & R. Woods,	*Nashville.*
R. T. & J. Walker,	
Gordon, Grant & Co.	*New Orleans.*
Dicks, Booker, & Co.	

July 11, 1823.—1m

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth-streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ARISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 16—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq.* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 12. tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove-pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

S. S. ROBERTS,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 23—3mo.

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees of
A JOHNSTON, Jr. } J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } *Trustees.*
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

$150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Abeona, captain Williams, for Baltimore.—At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J. E. C. Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Danneman,
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland

June 6—12t

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

OLD RYE WHISKEY,
AND
PRIME KENTUCKY BACON,

FOR SALE, BY

Allen & Grant.

June 6, 1823—tf.

Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and [illegible] the Workman.

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality, at the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,

Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes;
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St between Front and Water Sts.

Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE company which has been manufacturing Glass under the title of *Fielding & Impson*, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—The unclosed accounts shall be settled by both partners.

J. H. Fielding,
William Impson.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1823.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster,	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N. Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.	
Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
Western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville.	2

New York.	
City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1¼ dis.
Mohawk bk. at Schen.	no
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	3

Maryland.	
Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.	
State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Trenton bank,	do
N. Brunswick bank	2dis
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	

1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

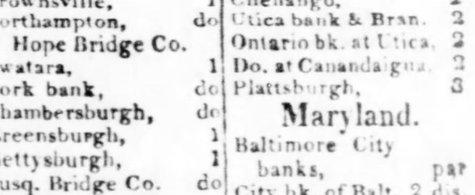
Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,	8 cts. per yd.
2 do. do.	6
1 do. do.	5
3 do. on brick wall,	6
2 do. do.	4
1 do. do.	2
Hanging paper,	12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,	25
Whitewashing,	37½ cts pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tfyaM11

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,

ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3mo.